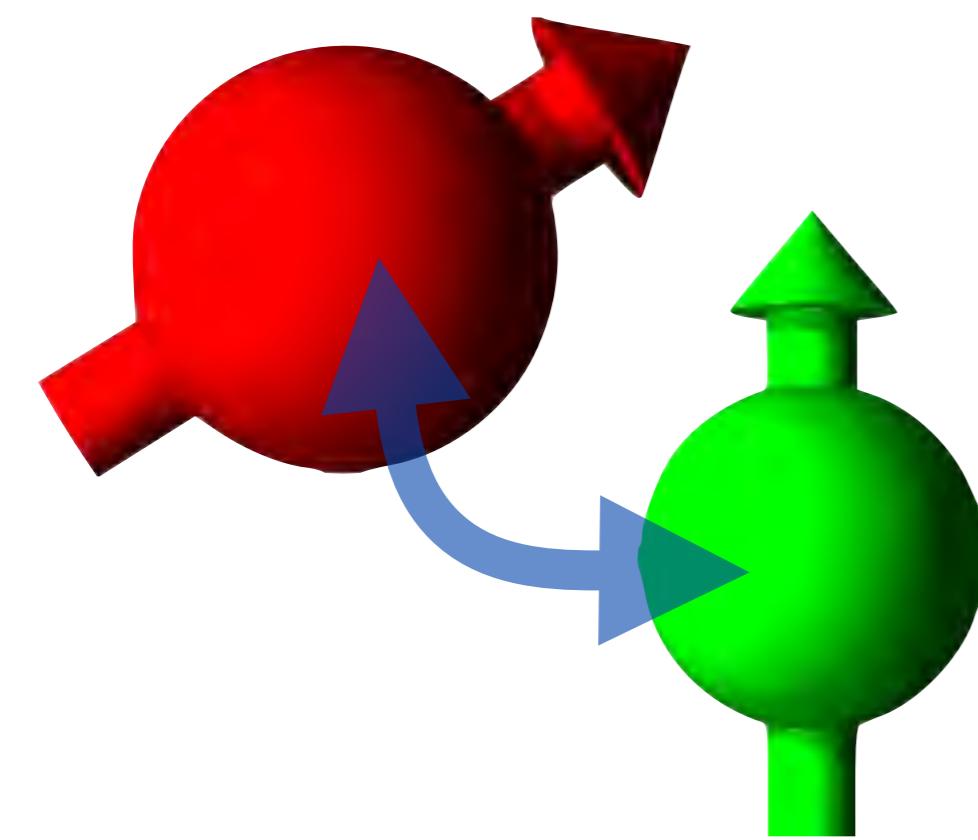


The Nitrogen-Vacancy (NV) Center in Diamond

Dieter Suter

TU Dortmund, Fakultät Physik
USTC Hefei





35 000 Students



Dieter Suter

University of Science and Technology of China



Hefei



Students
Undergraduates
Postgraduates

16,718

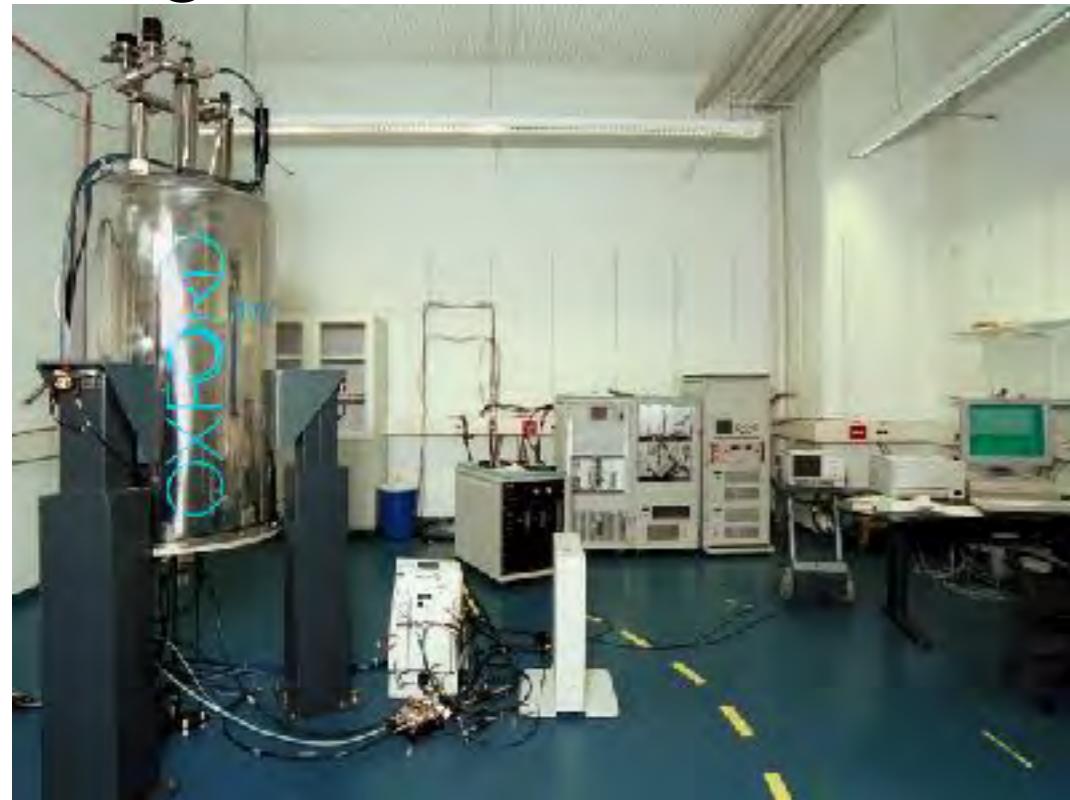
7,426

9,292

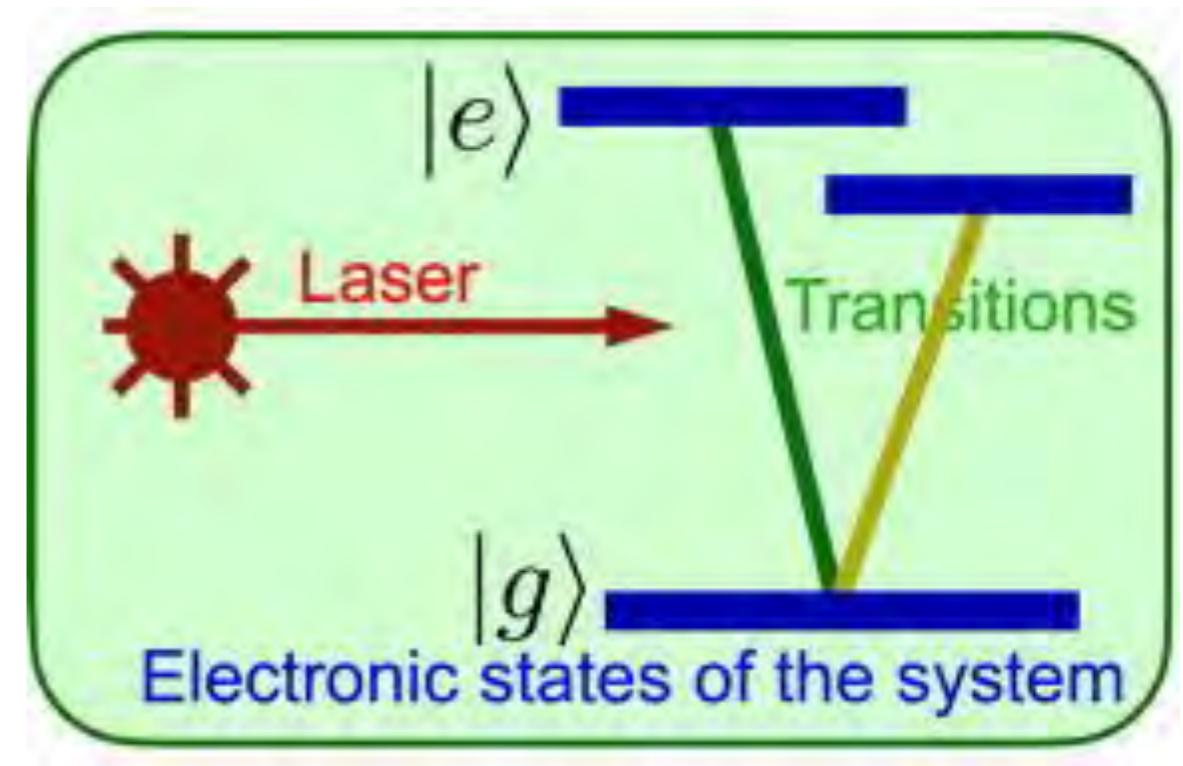


Research Fields

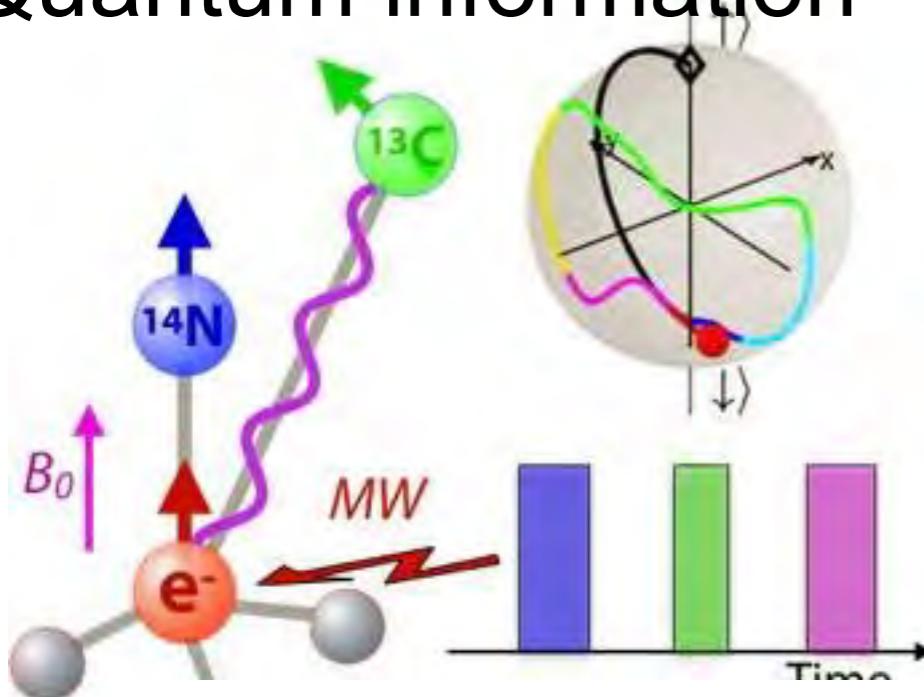
Magnetic resonance



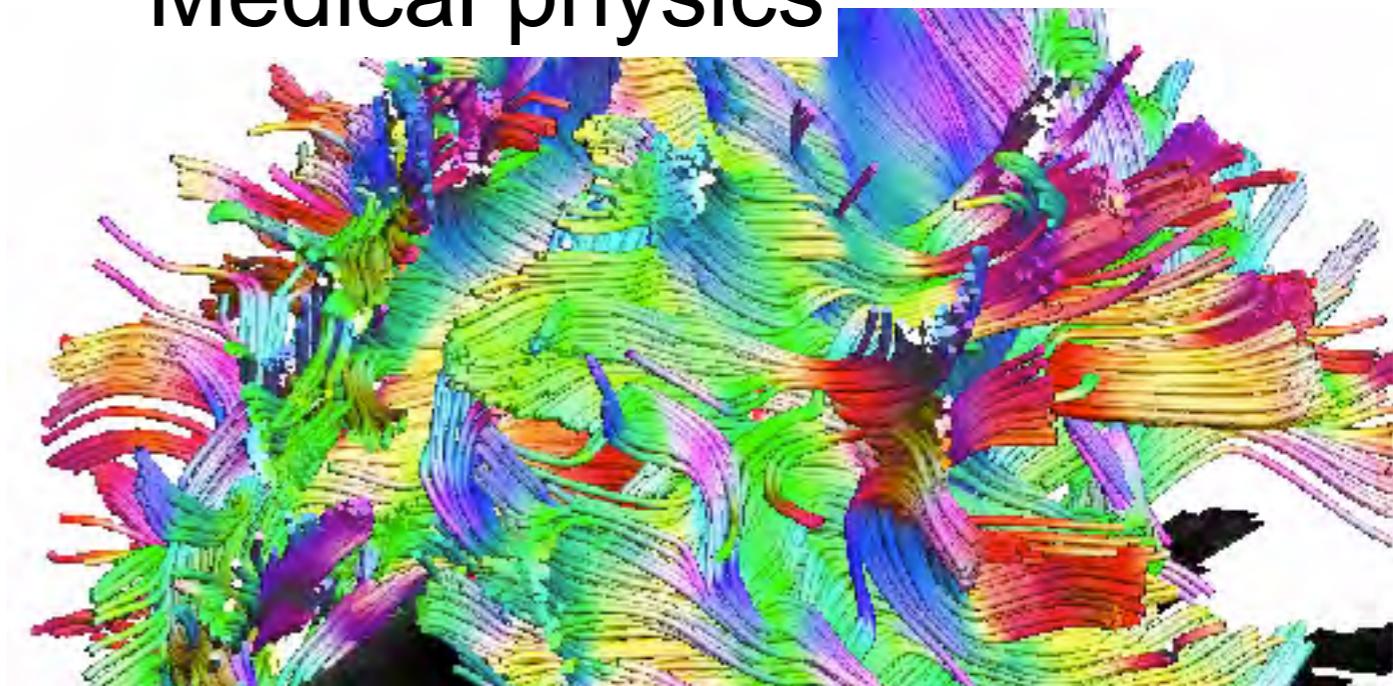
Laser spectroscopy



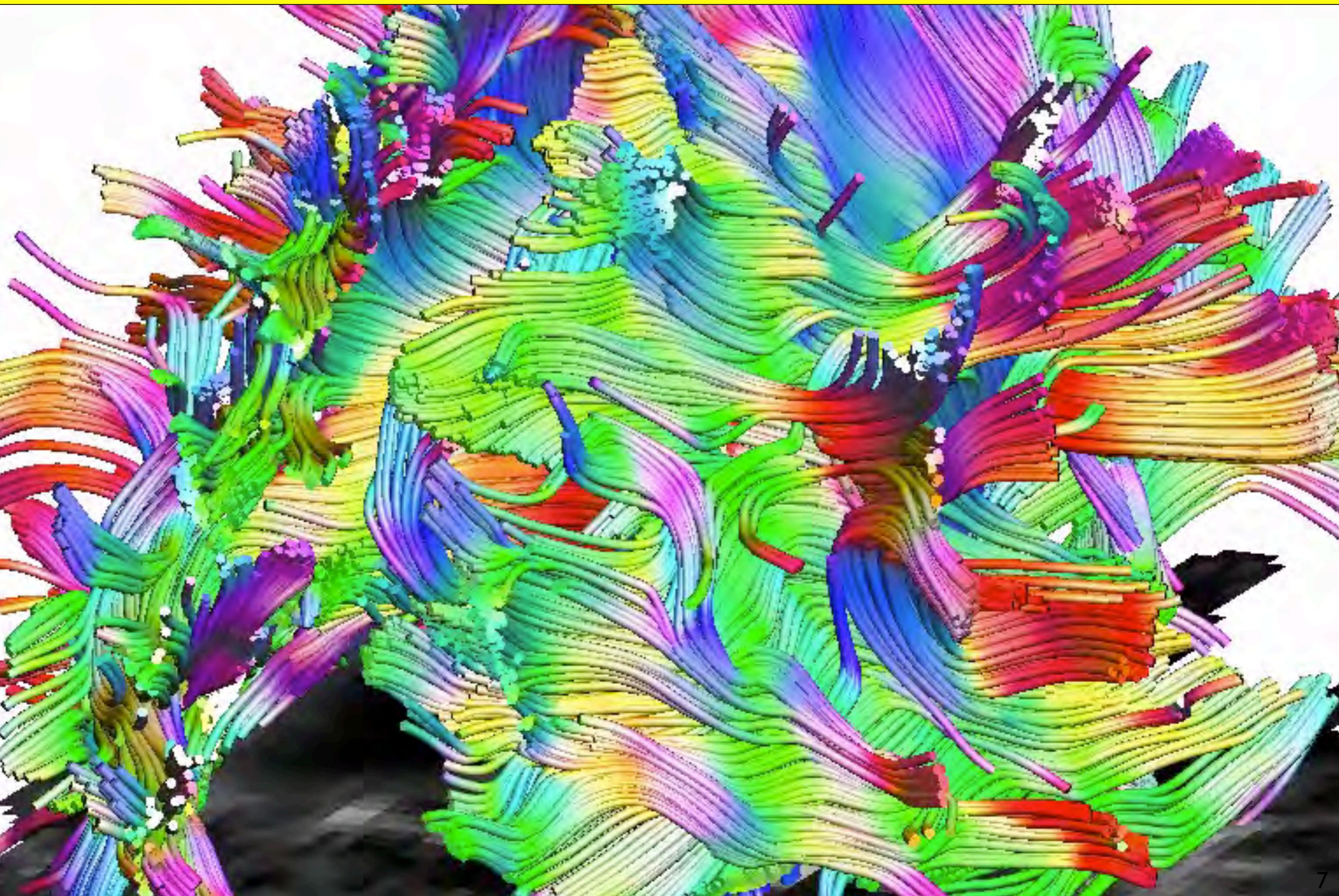
Quantum information



Medical physics



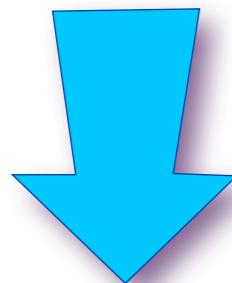
NMR Meets Biology (and Medicine)



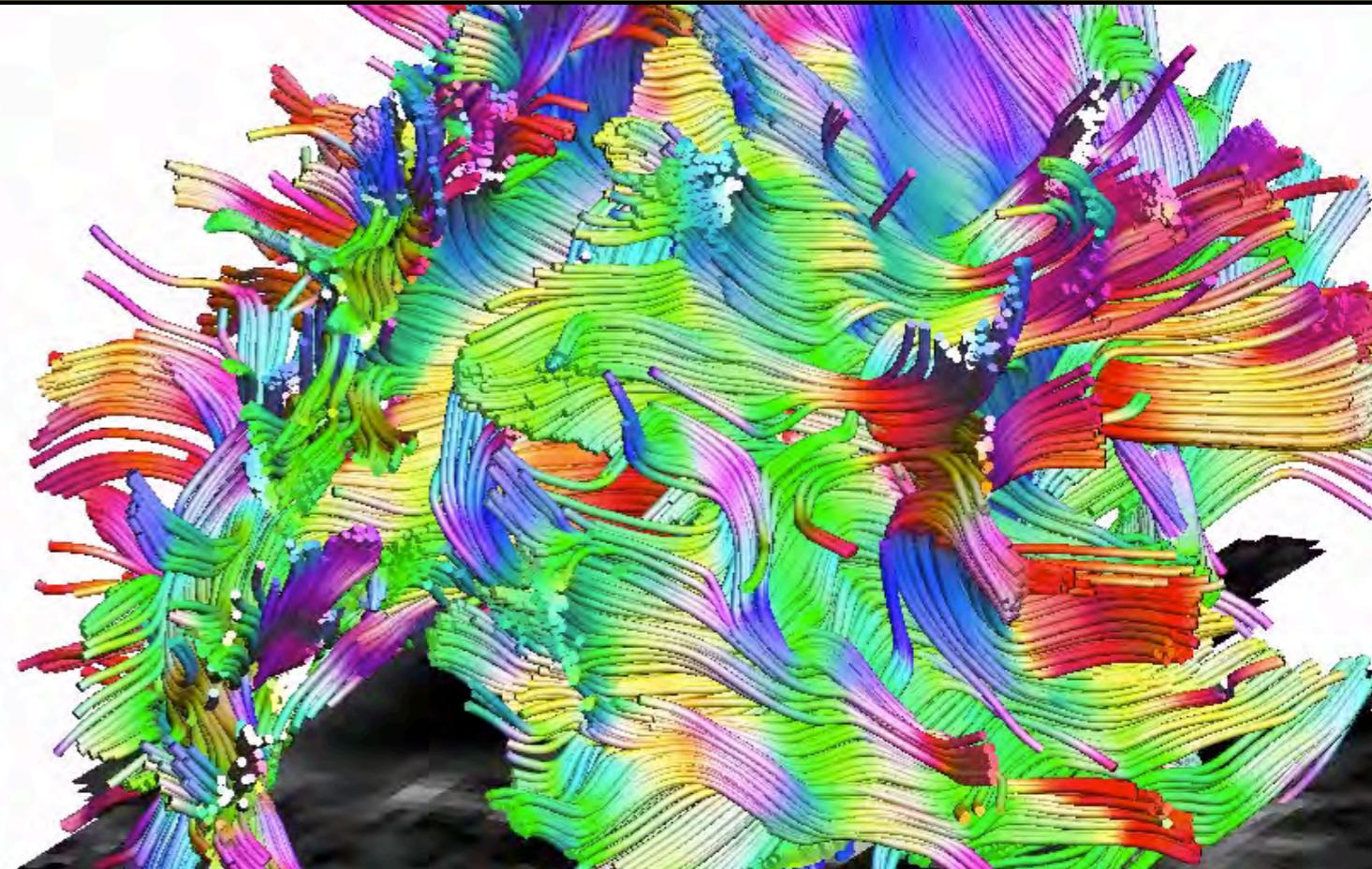
Human Brain

~ 10^{11} nerve cells

~ $3 \cdot 10^9$ m fibers

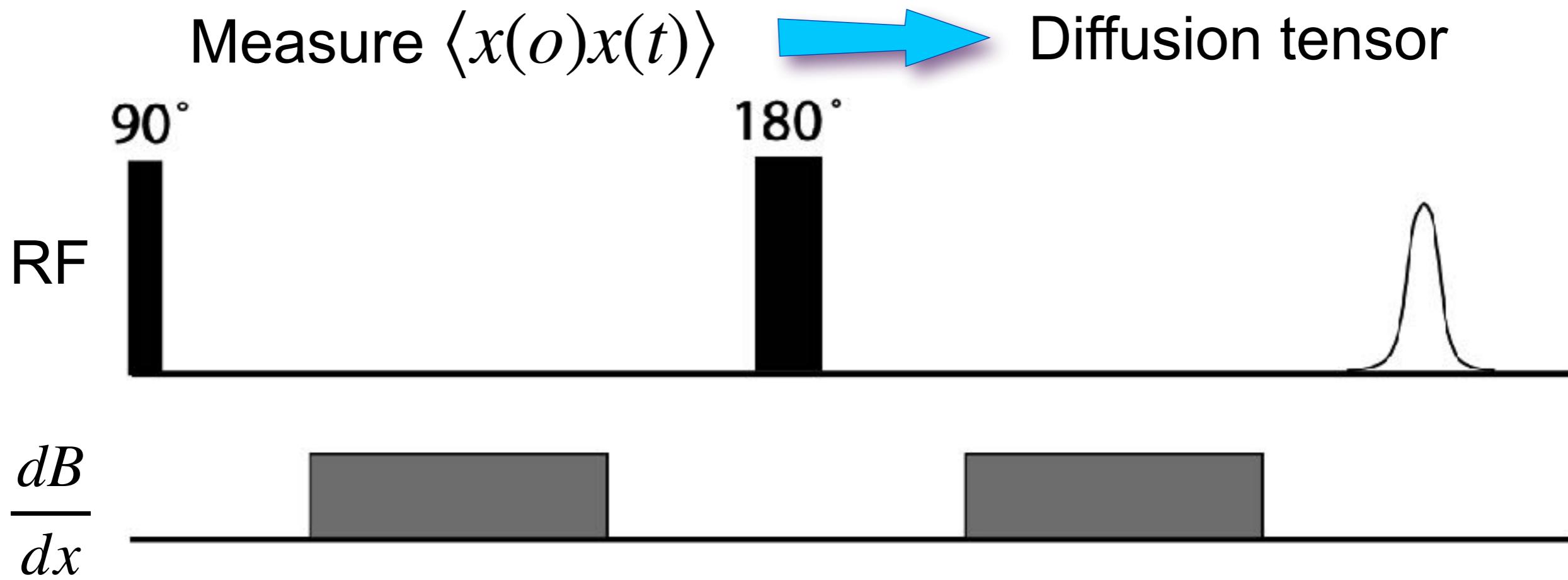
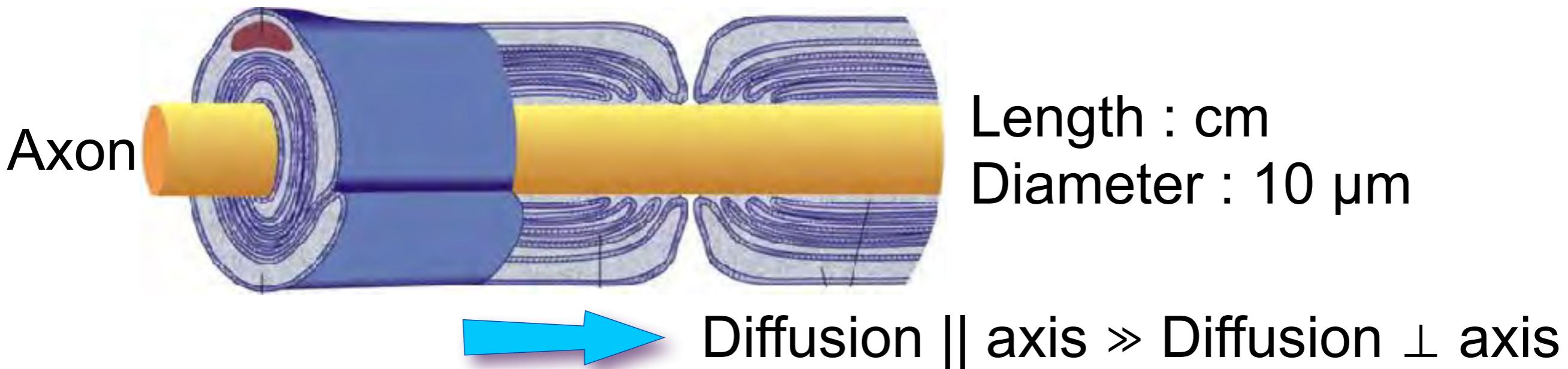


cannot image single fibers



but: NMR can measure the average orientation of bundles of nerve cells!

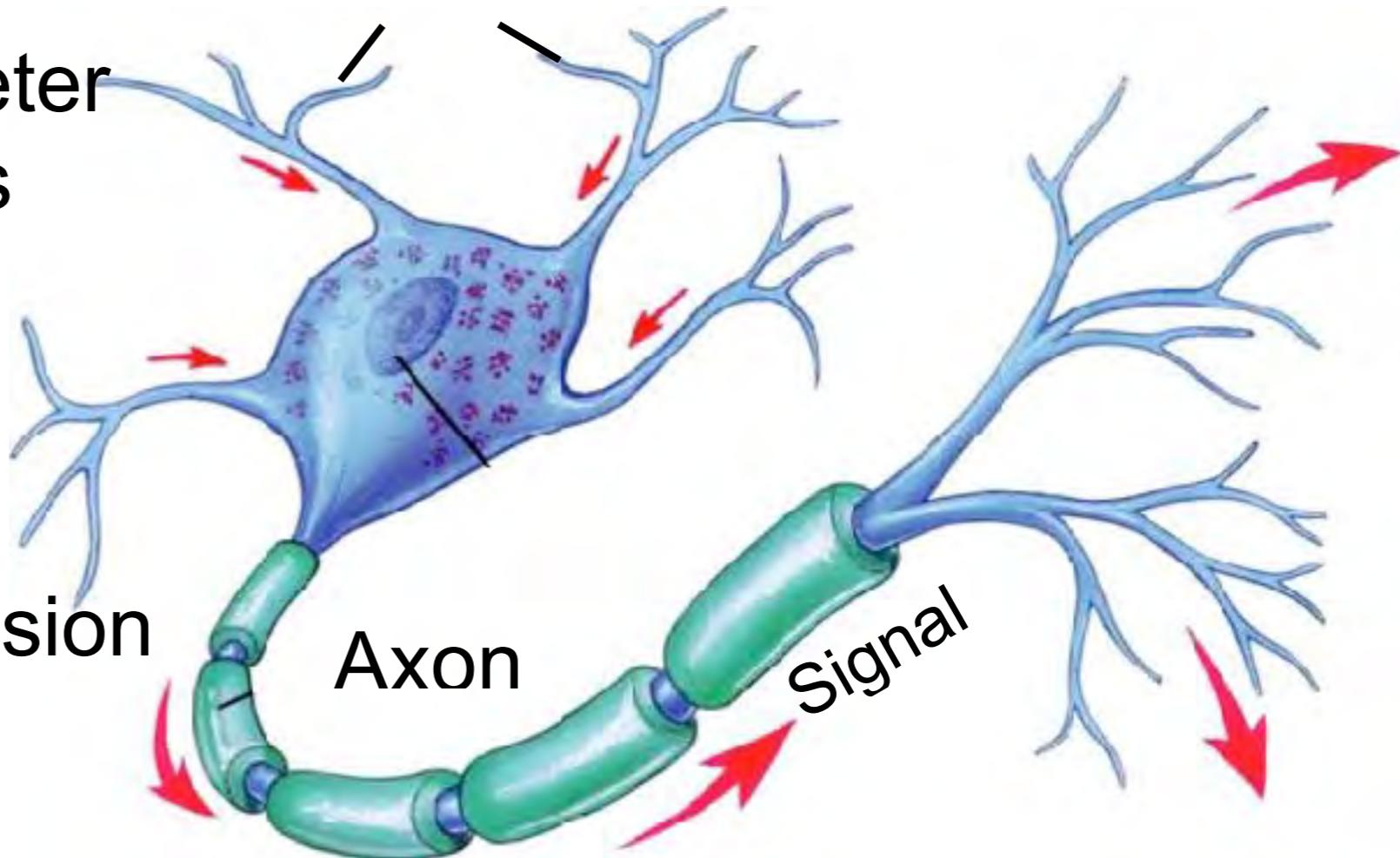
Anisotropic Diffusion



Limits on Precision

Example : measure diameter and orientation of neurons

Quantum sensing:
Measurement process determines ultimate precision



$$\text{Quantum Cramér-Rao bound } (\Delta\theta)^2 \geq \frac{1}{mF_Q}$$

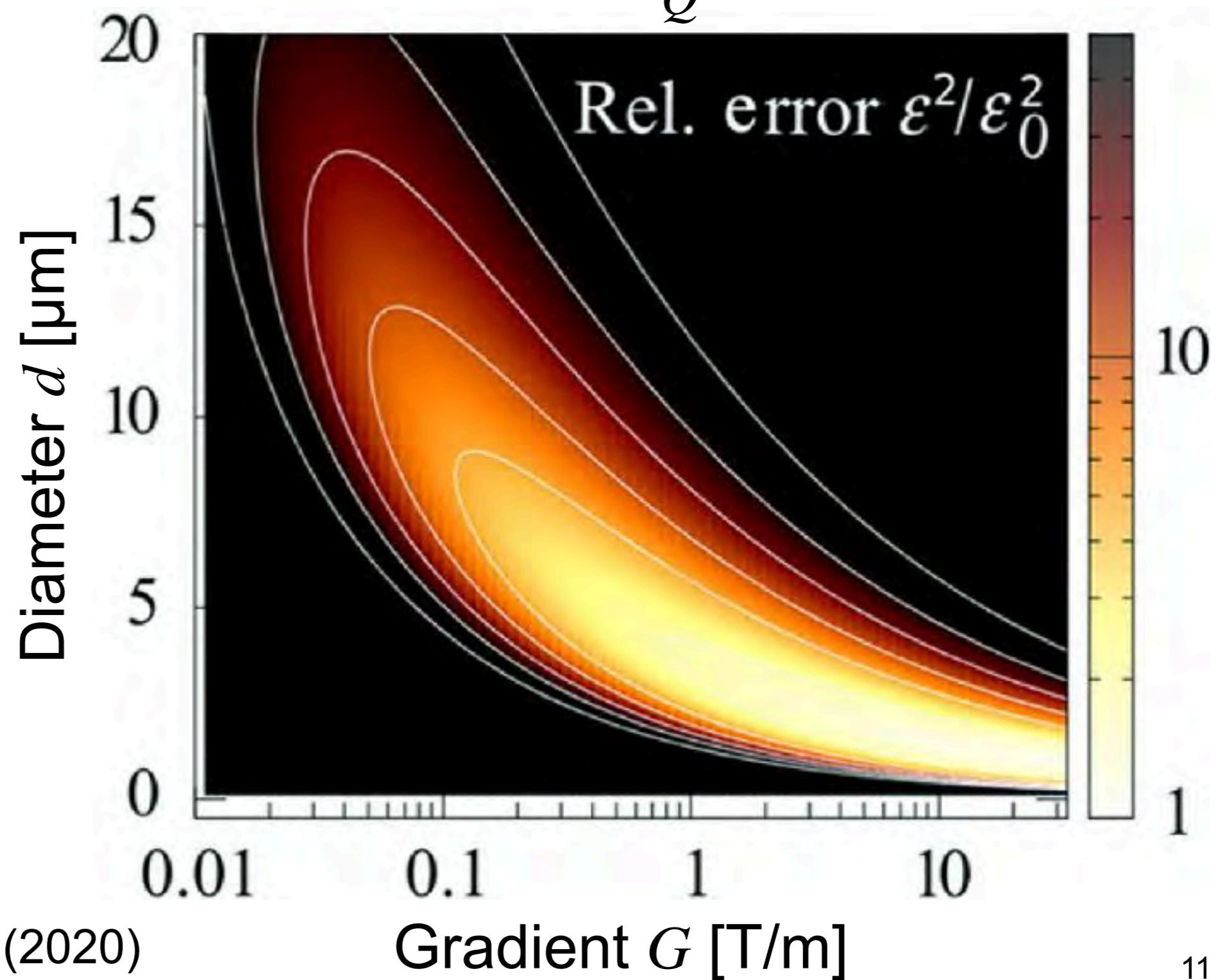
$$\text{Quantum Fisher information } F_Q = 2 \sum \frac{(\lambda_k - \lambda_l)^2}{\lambda_k + \lambda_l} |\langle k | A | l \rangle|^2$$

Limits on Precision

Quantum Cramér-Rao bound $(\Delta\theta)^2 \geq \frac{1}{mF_Q}$

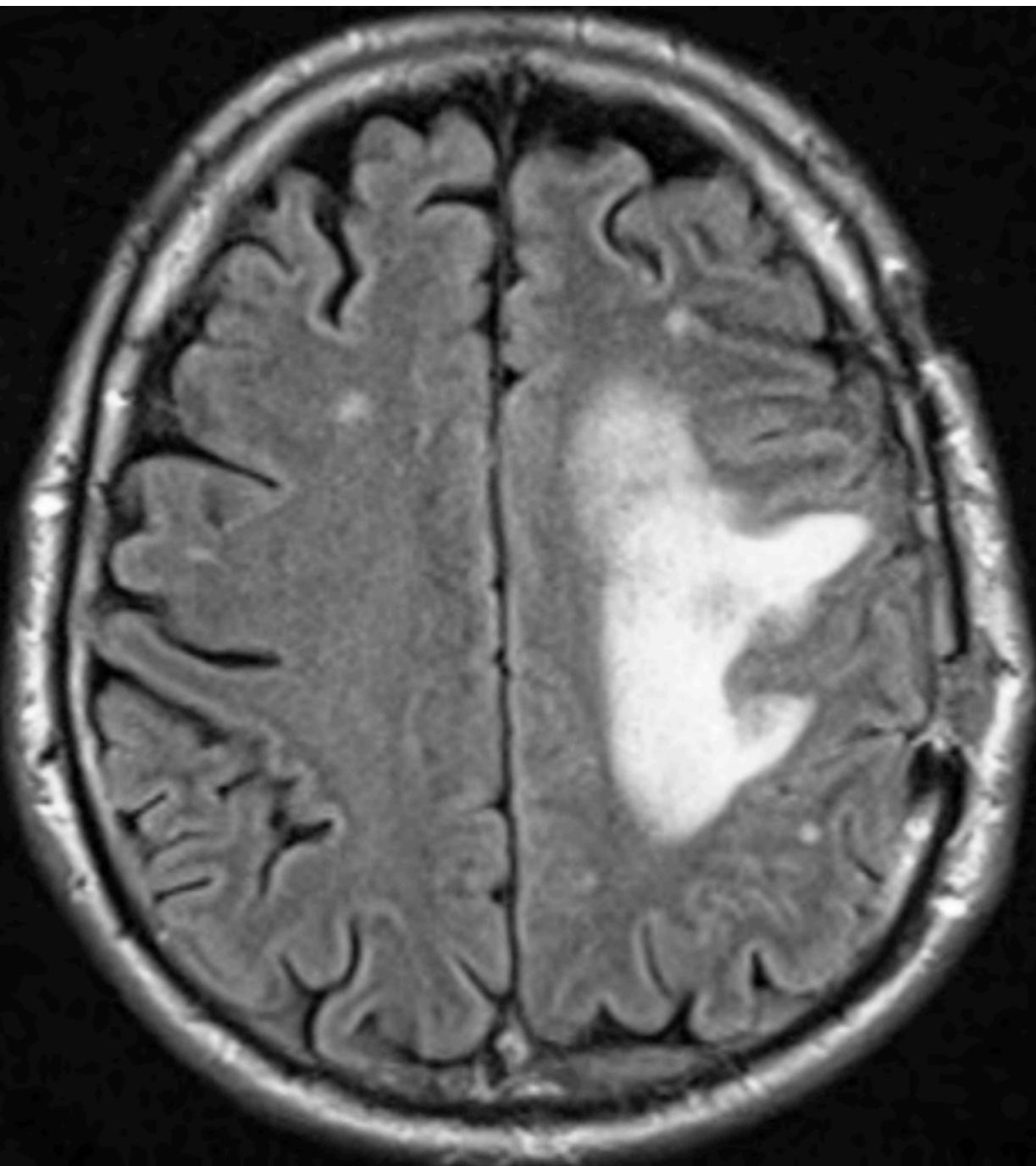
Optimal control
parameters

Quantum limits on
diffusion-weighted
measurements



Quantification of Brain Tumours

Glioma



Early detection and identification is essential for successful treatment and survival

Choices:

- Pulse sequence
- Contrast
- Data analysis

Spectroscopic Imaging

Distribution of metabolites in the human body can assist identification of disease and treatment

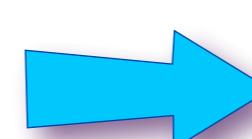
The concentration of metabolites is tiny compared to H_2O



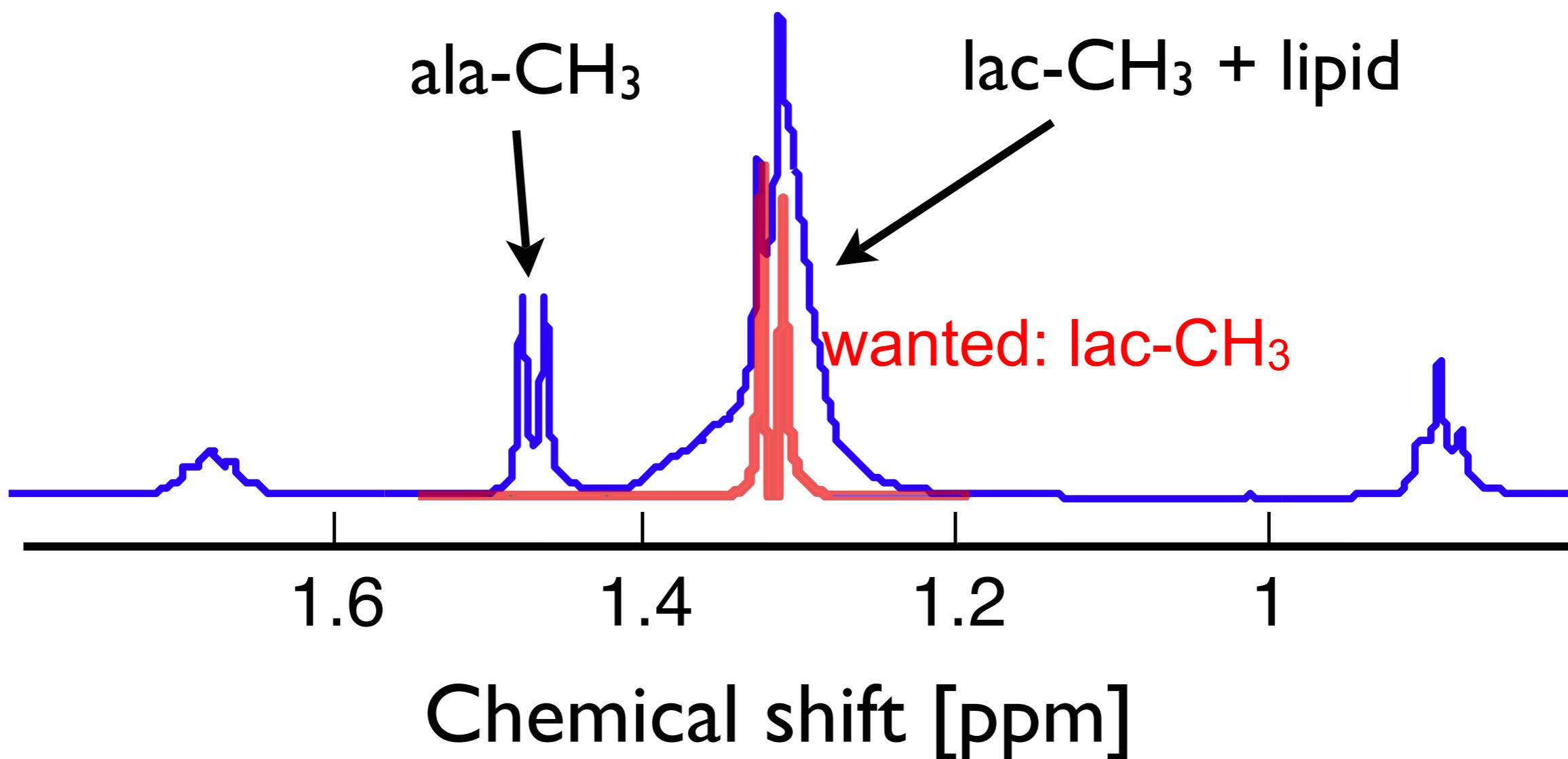
Spectroscopic Imaging

Distribution of metabolites in the human body can assist identification of disease and treatment

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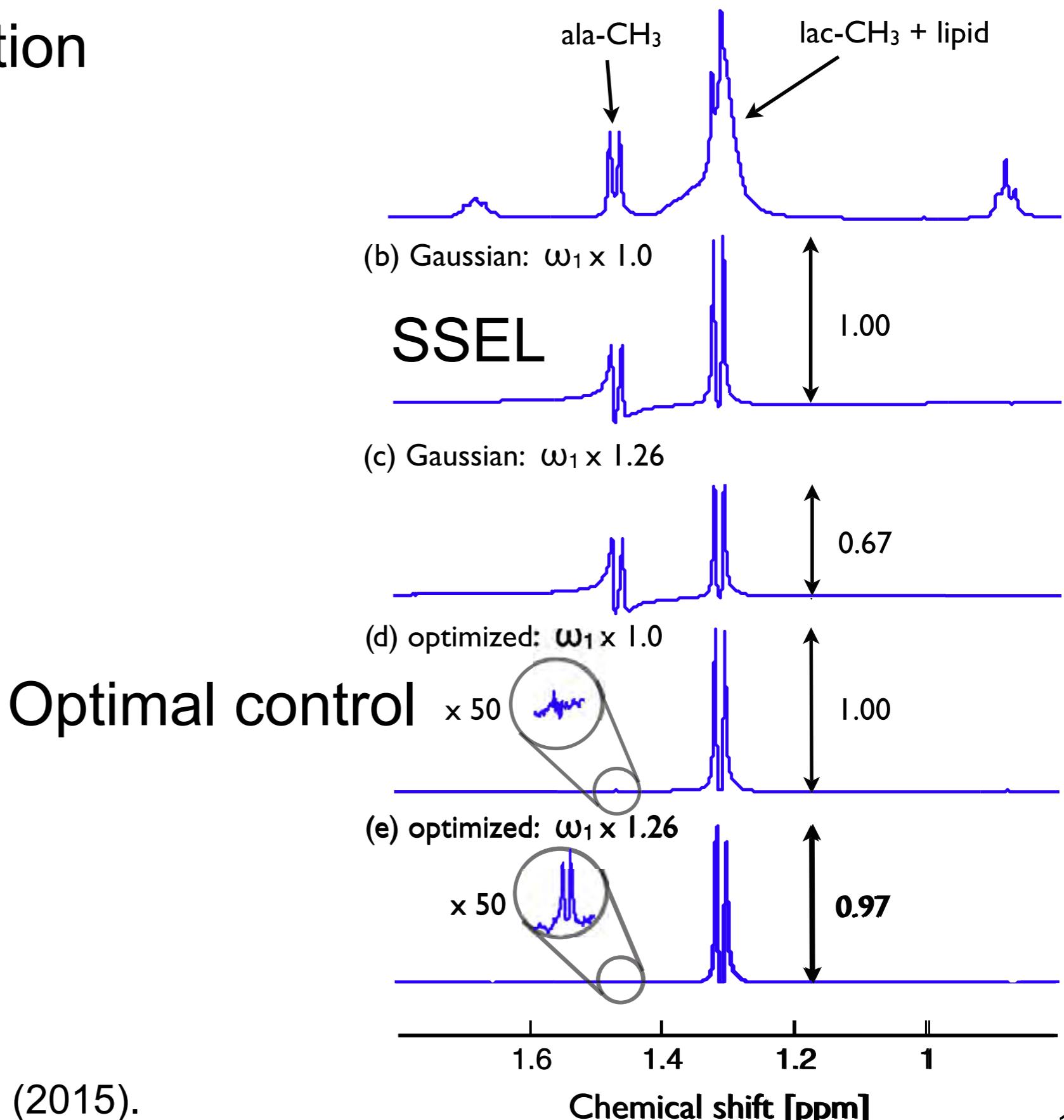


Selective excitation and detection

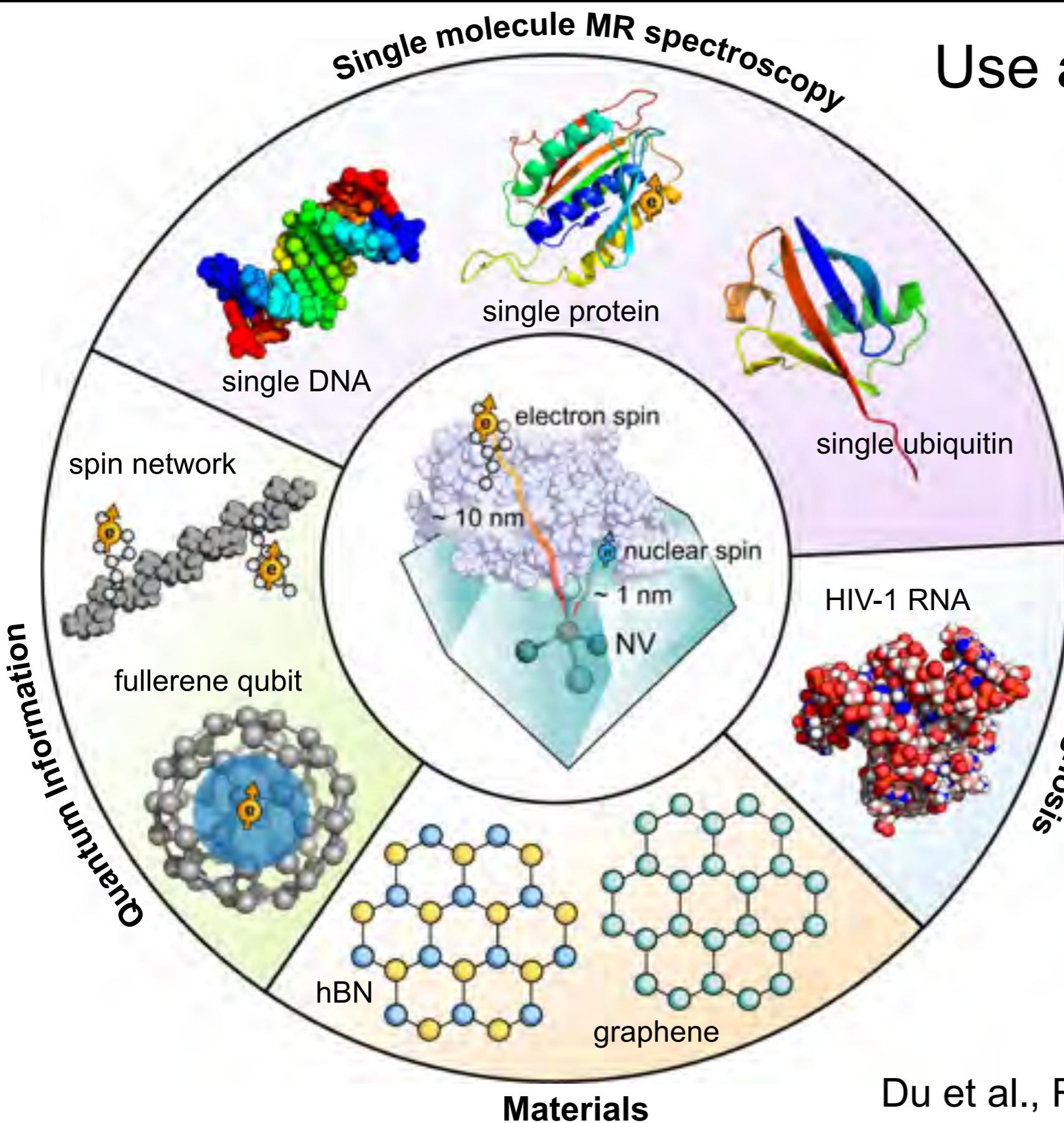


Spectroscopic Imaging

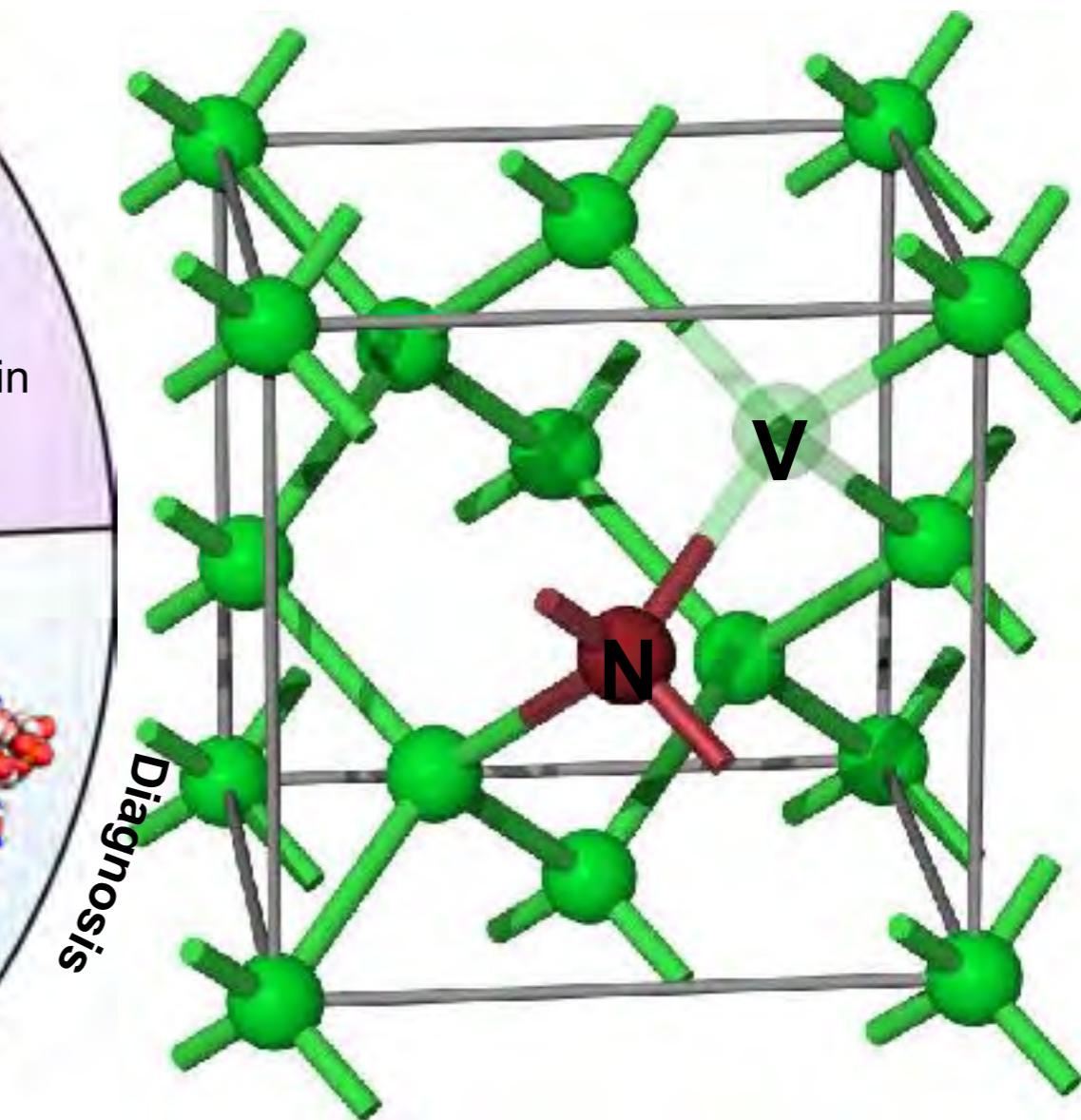
Selective excitation
and detection



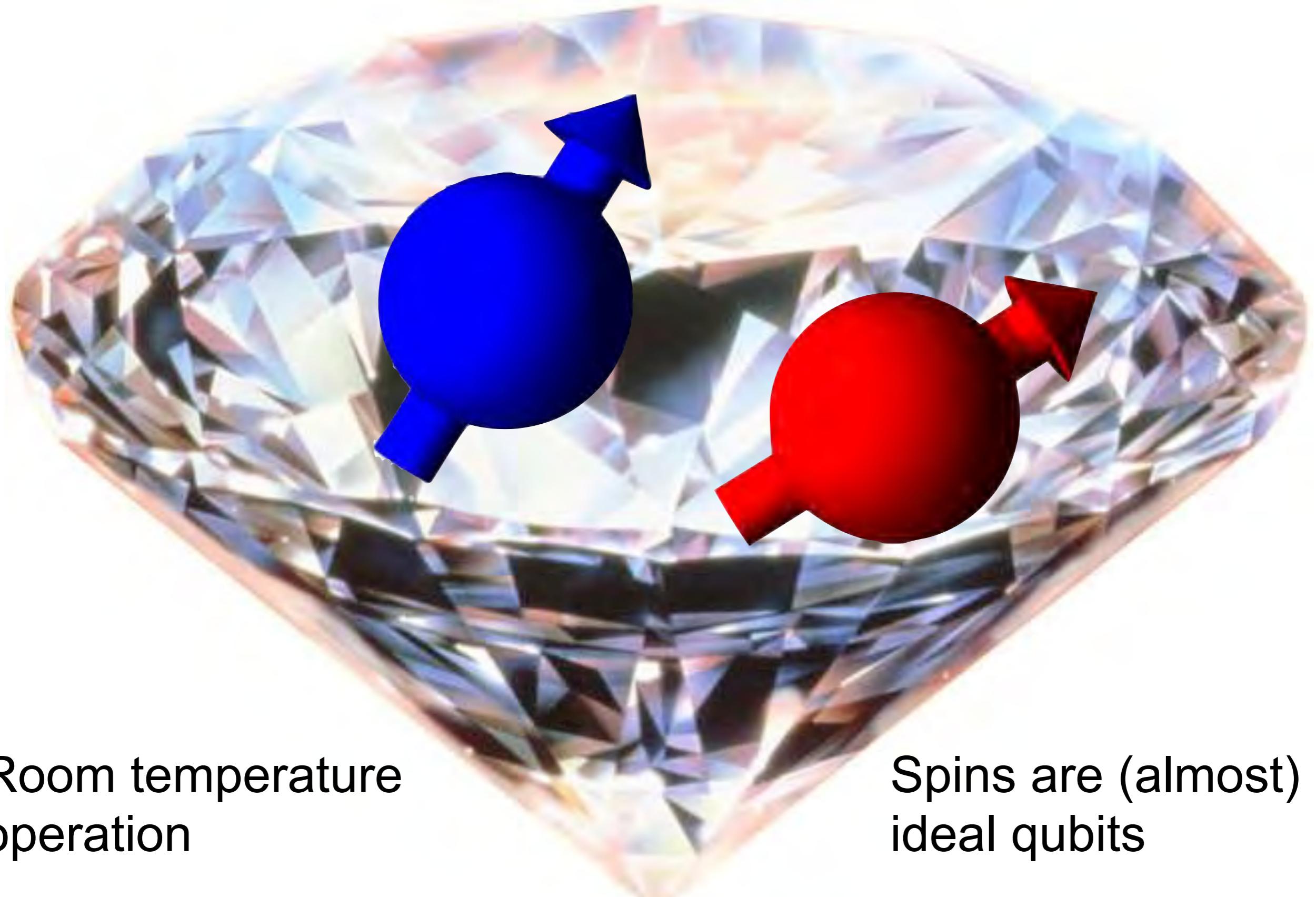
Atomic Resolution?



Use an atomic-size sensor
(single spin)



Spins in Diamond



Room temperature
operation

Spins are (almost)
ideal qubits

Diamonds

Diamonds
Are a
Girl's
Best Friend.

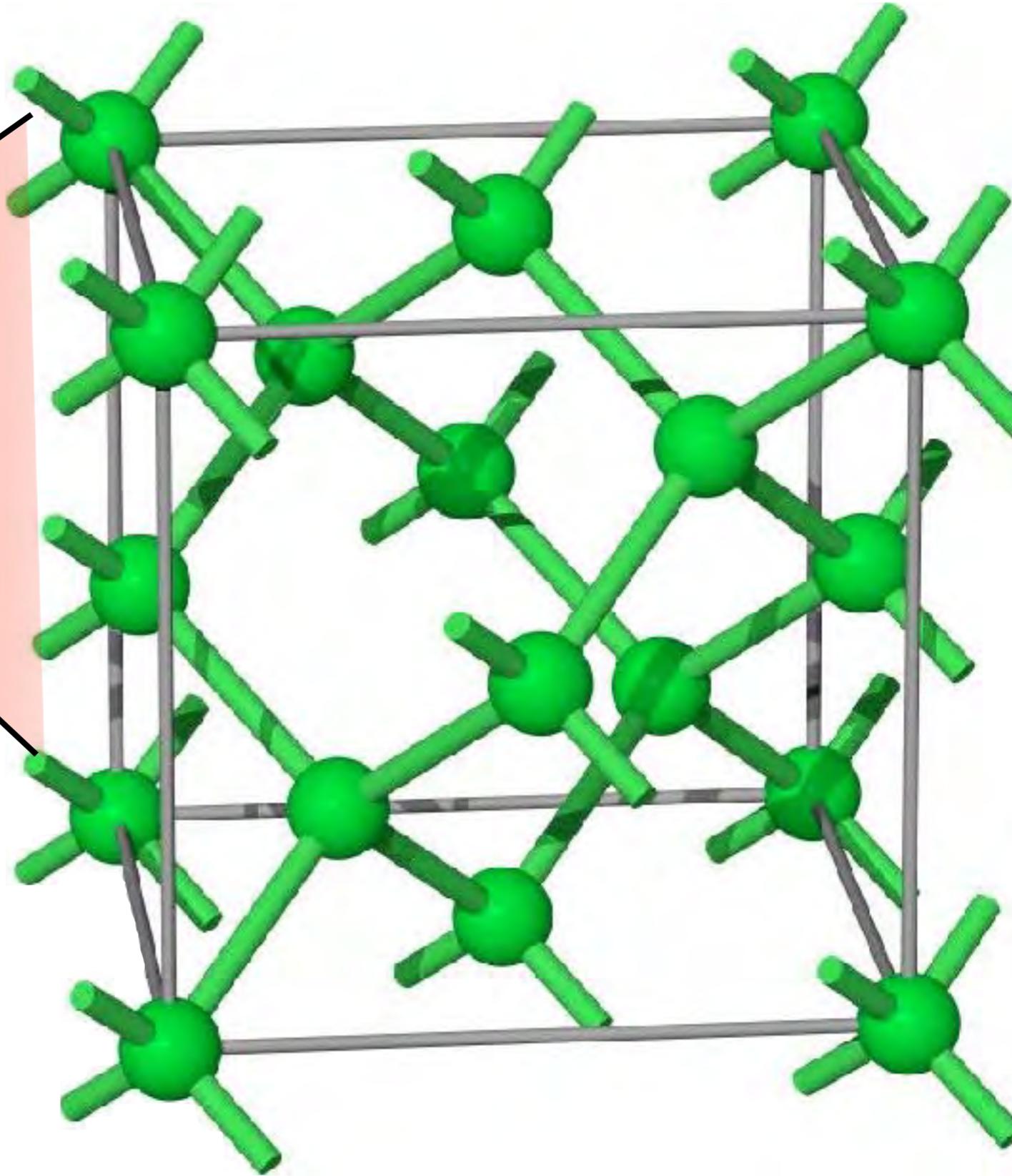


not just for girls

Diamond



Band gap ~ 5.5 eV
→ transparent



Color Centers

Nitrogen: yellow-orange



Boron: blue

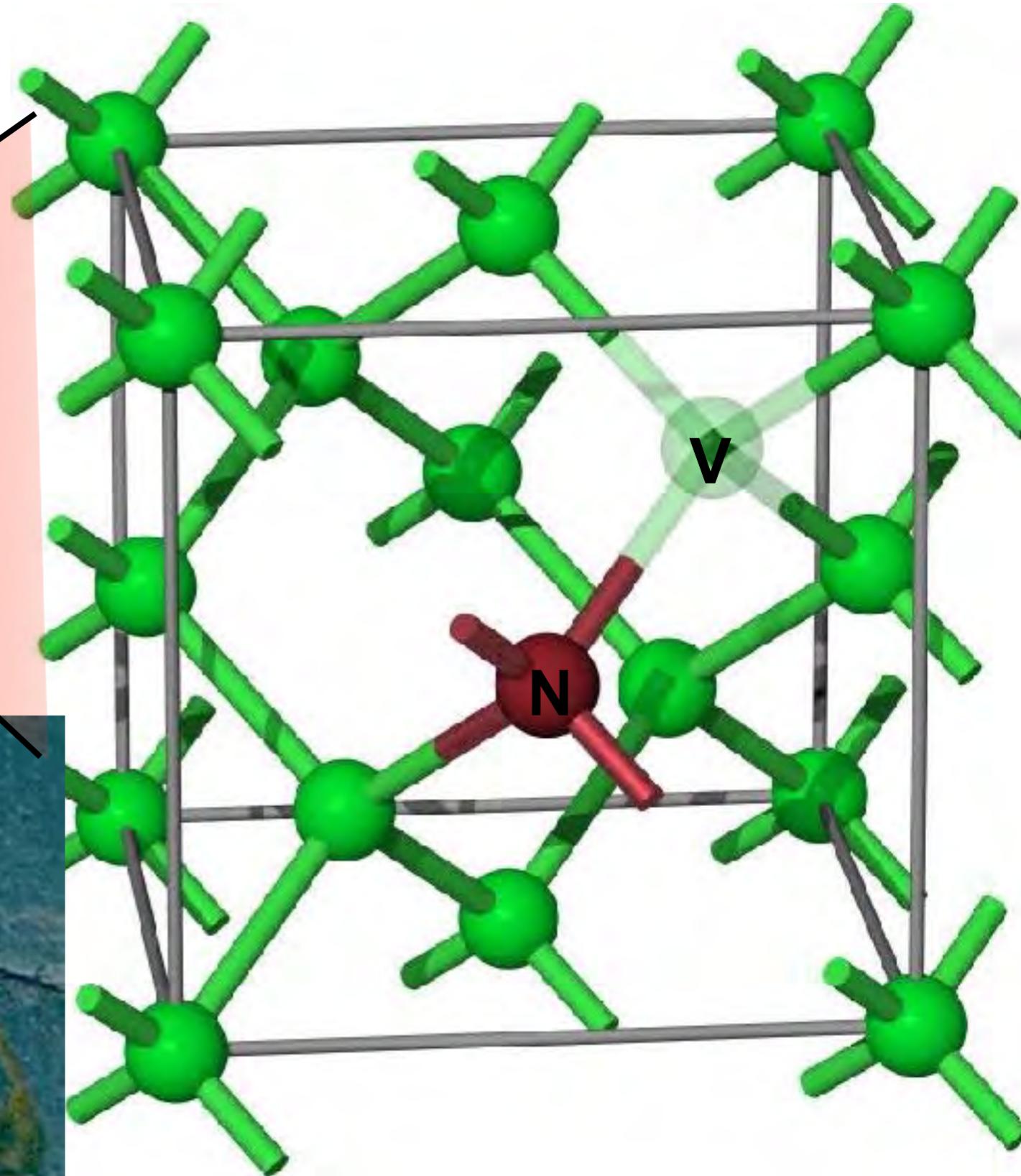
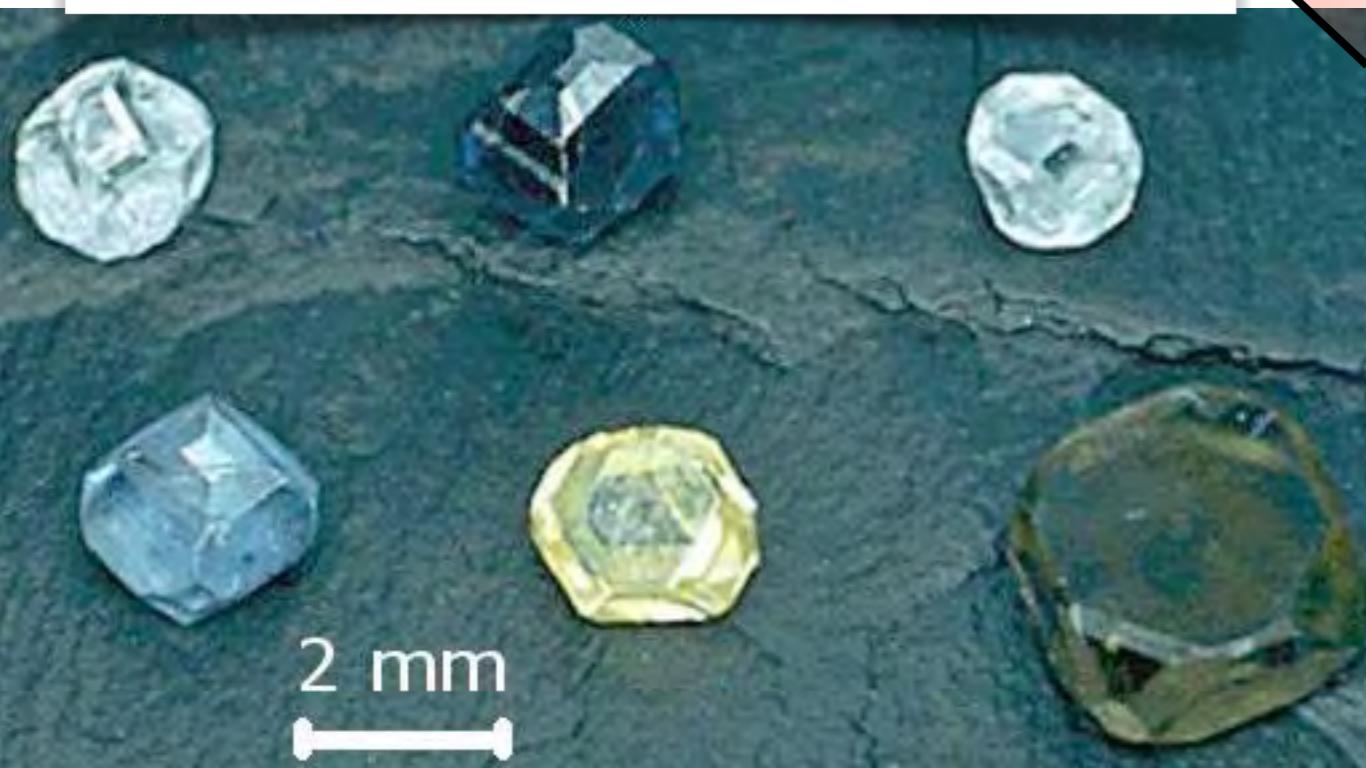


Defects make diamonds
valuable and interesting!

Diamond Nitrogen-Vacancy (NV)



Defects make diamonds
valuable and interesting!

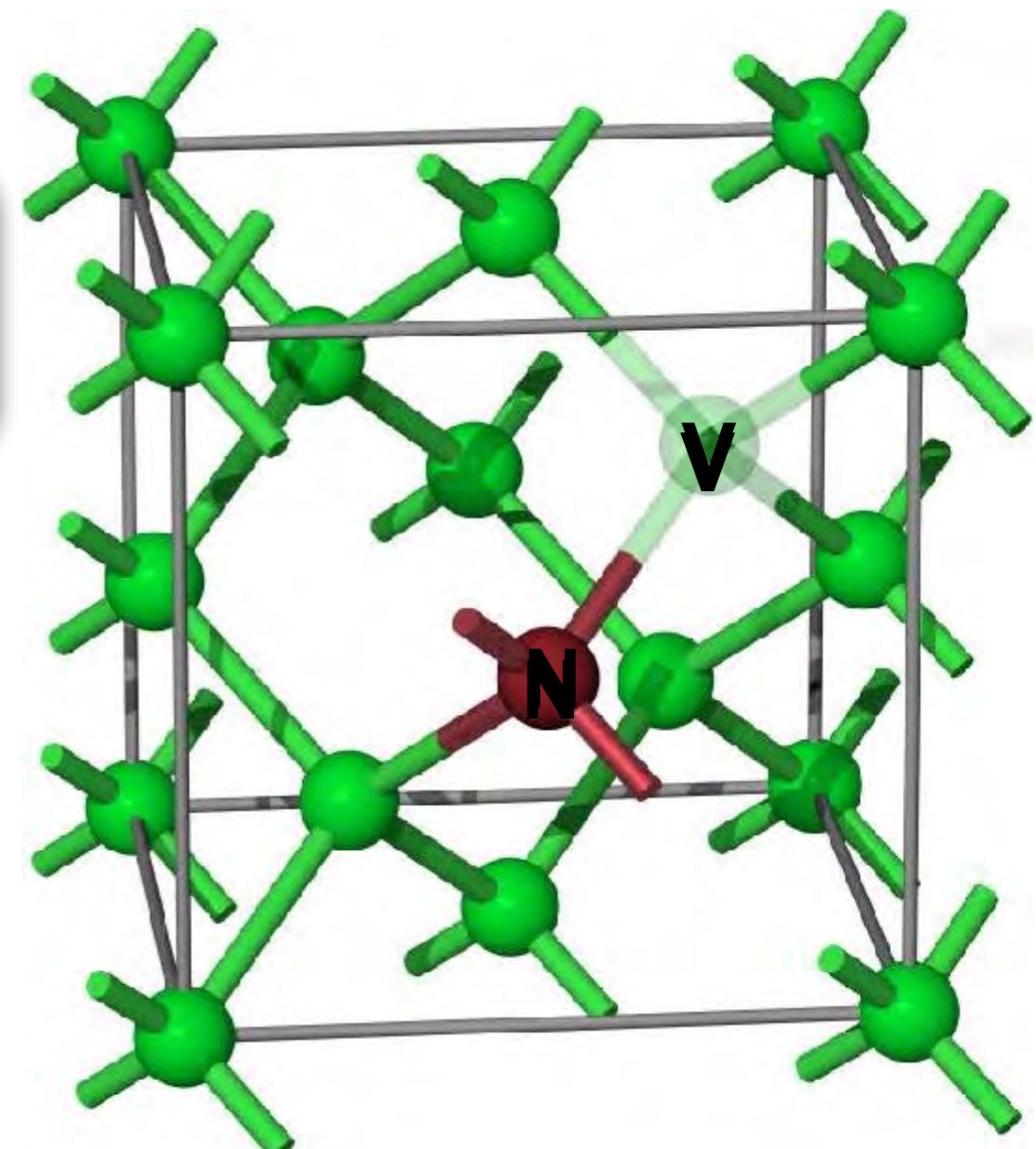
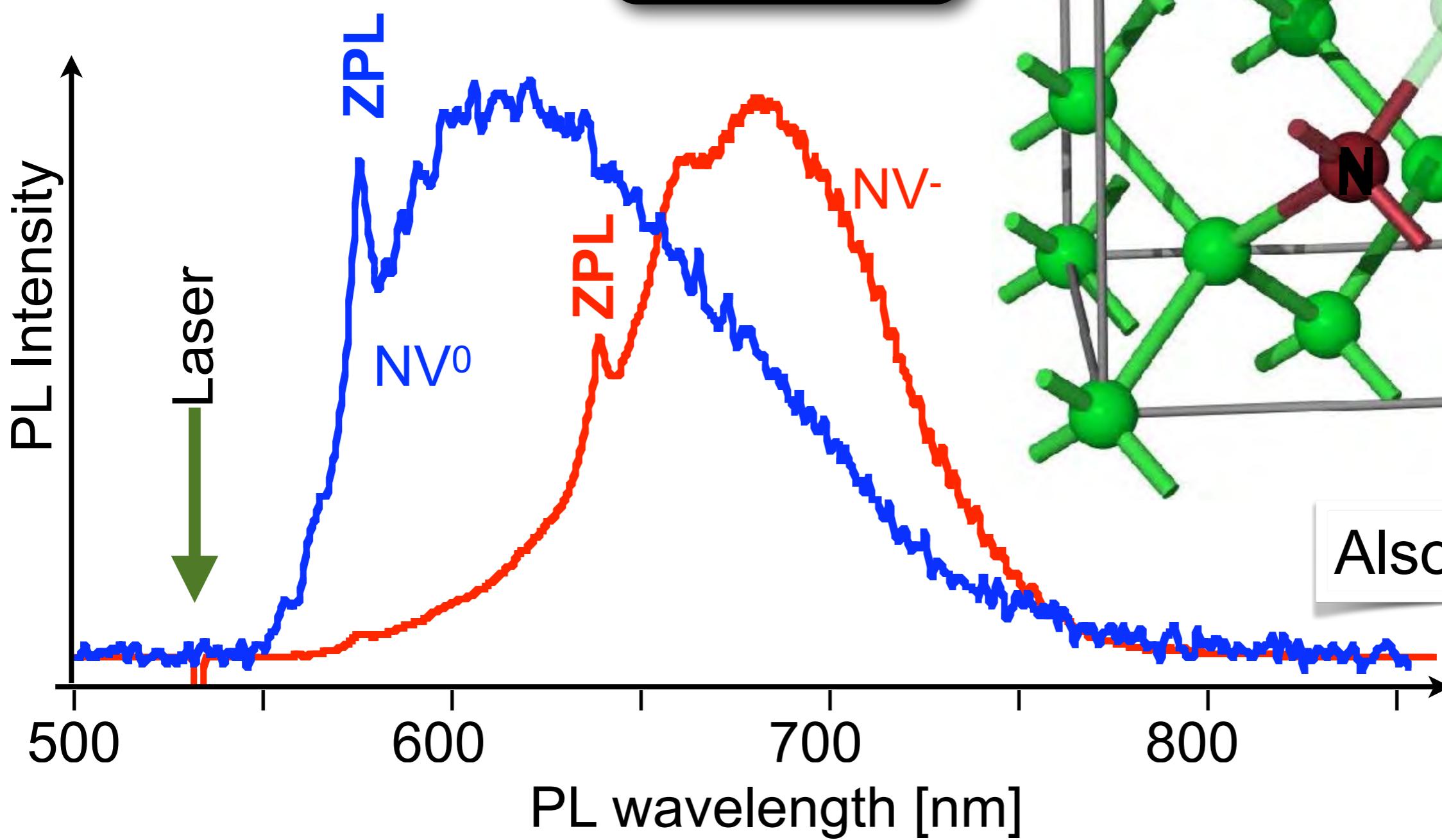


Optical Properties

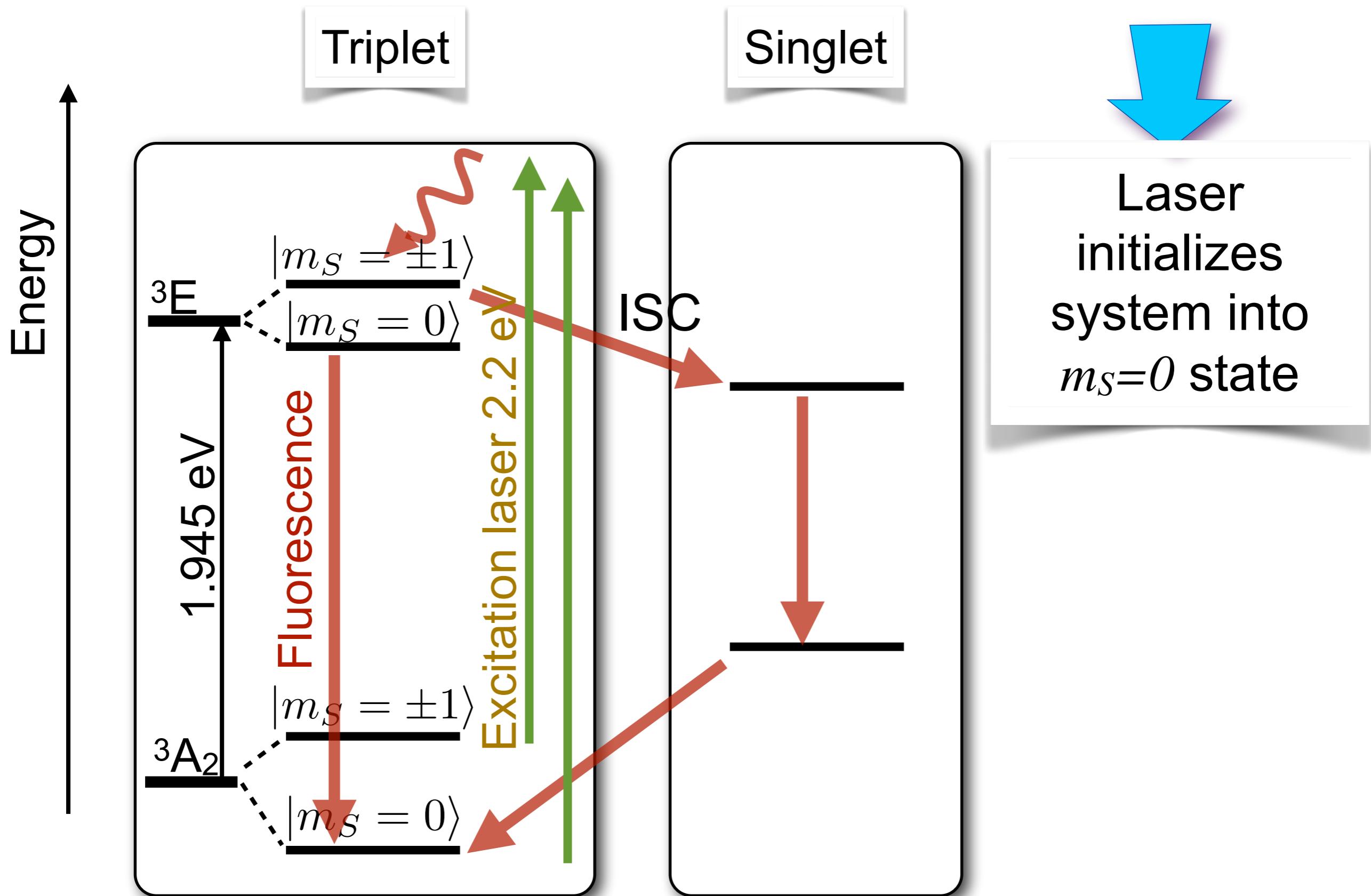
possible charge states

5 electrons
spin 1/2

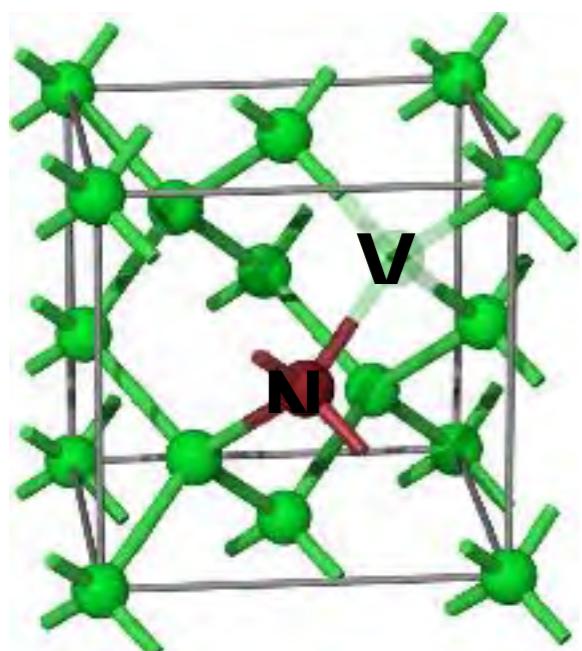
6 electrons
spin 1



NV Centers : Optical Excitation



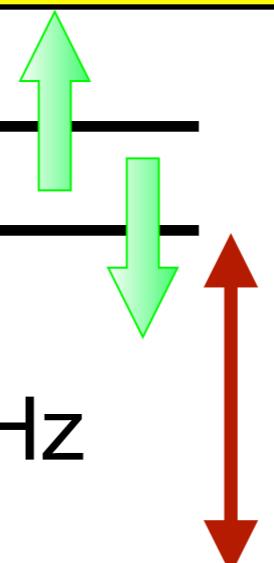
Gates: *Electron Spin*



$$m_S = \pm 1$$

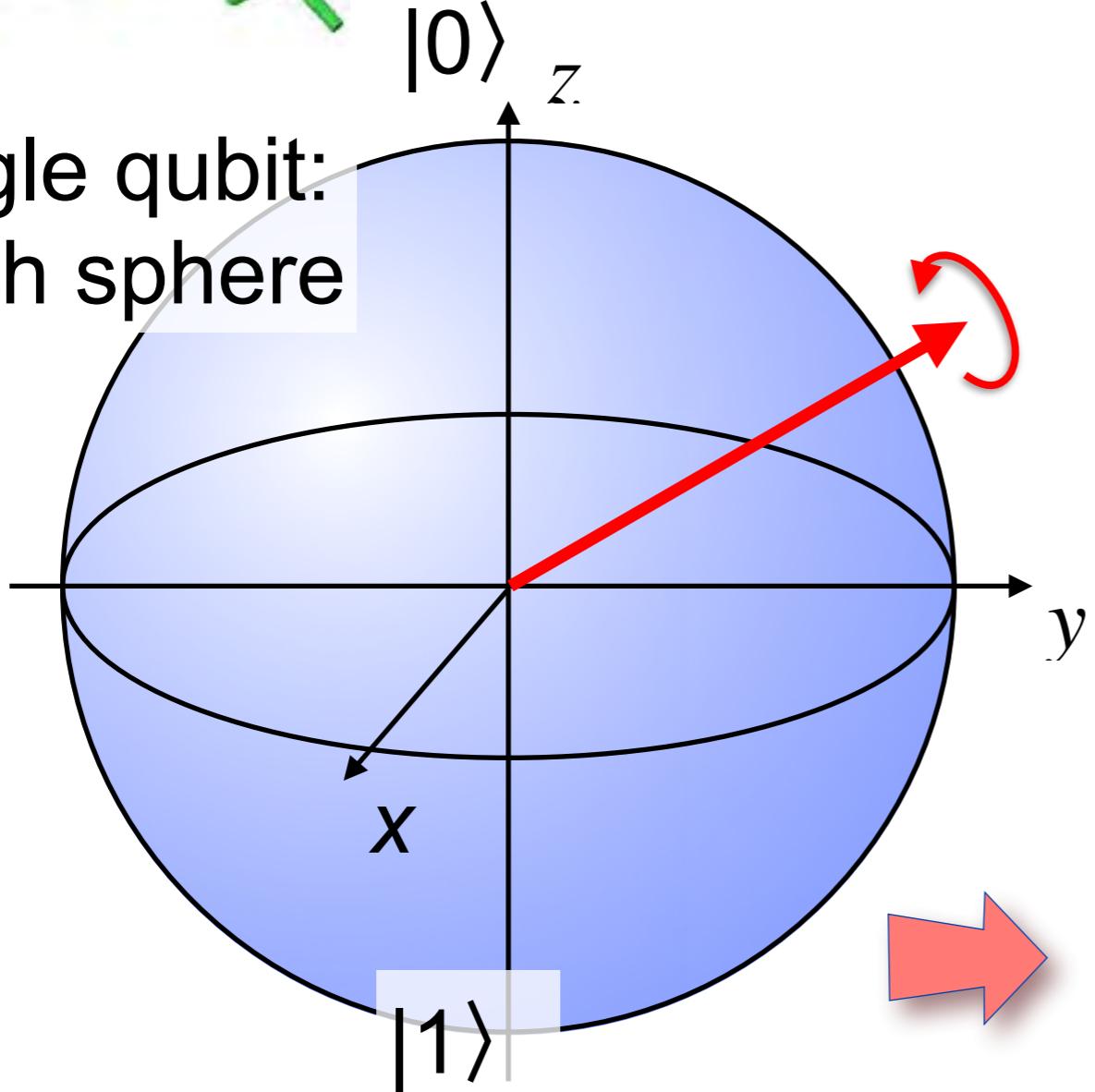
$$m_S = 0$$

2.87 GHz



Apply resonant
MW pulse(s)

Single qubit:
Bloch sphere



Pulse generates rotation
on Bloch sphere

Parameters: Frequency,
amplitude, phase, duration

Controls: orientation of
rotation axis, rotation angle

Arbitrary single-qubit gates

Measuring with Quanta

Quantum systems are at the basis of many high-precision measurements

Time



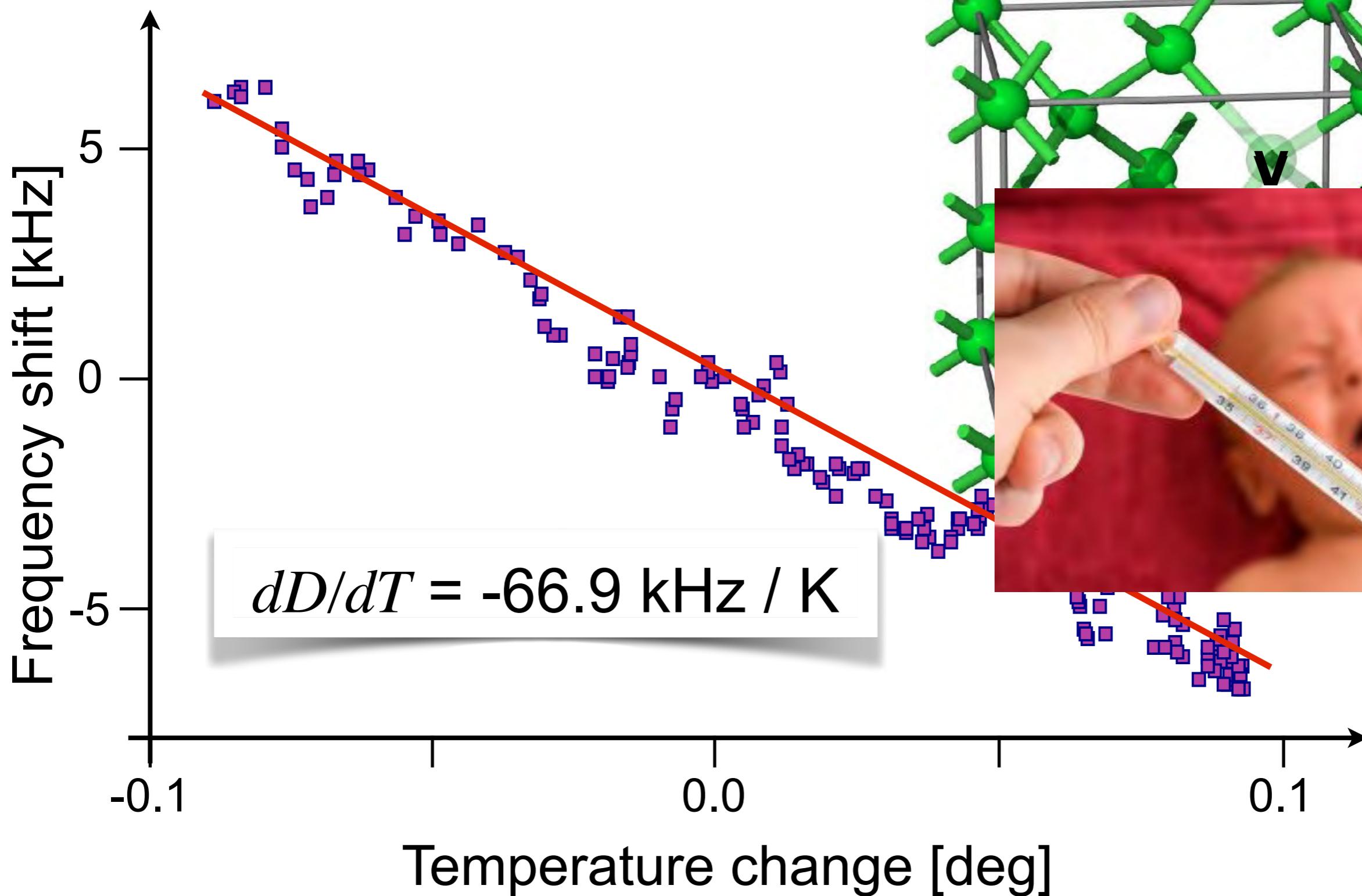
Magnetic field



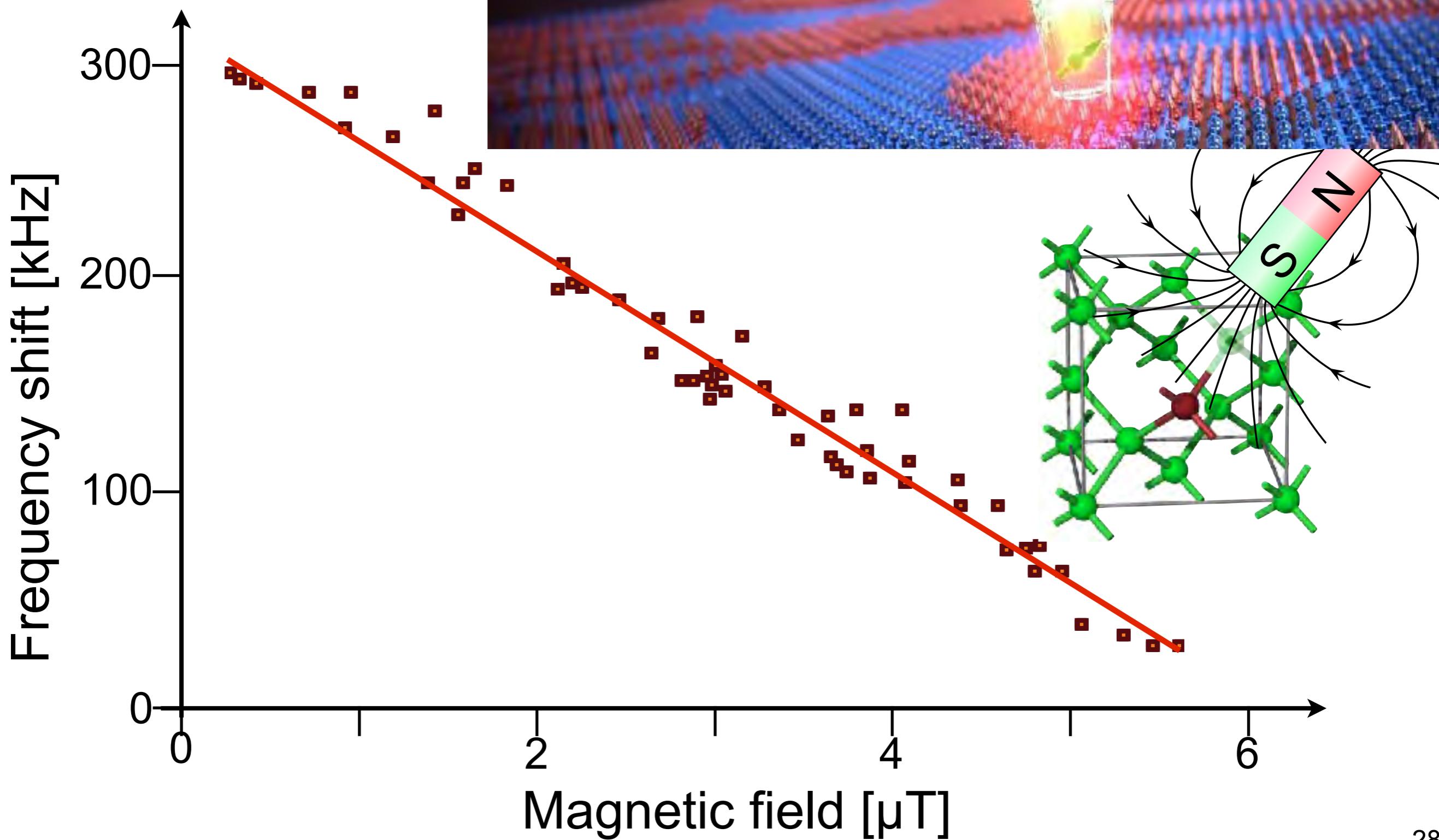
Temperature



Single Atom Thermometer

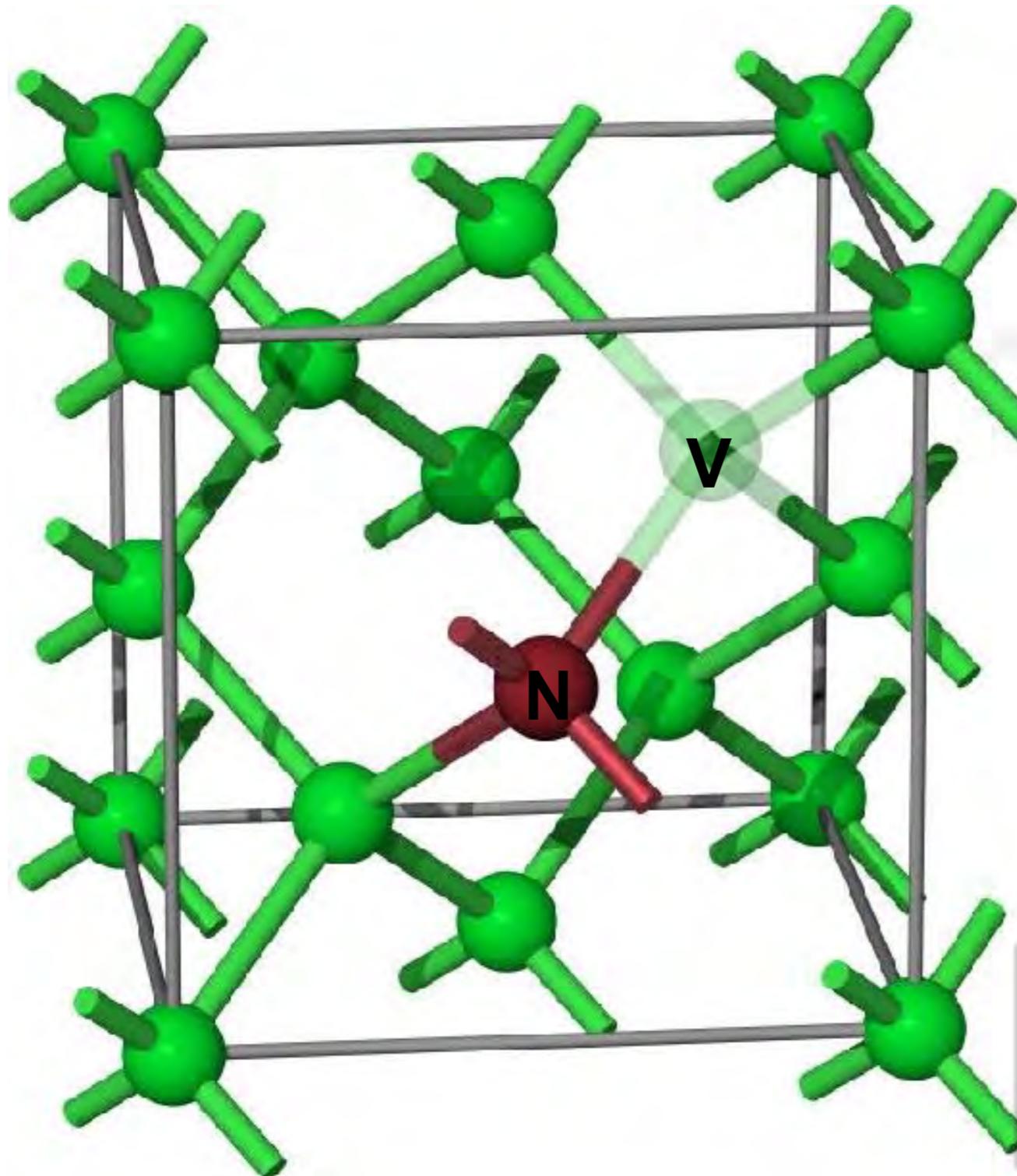


Single Atom Magnetometer



Sensing Magnetic Fields

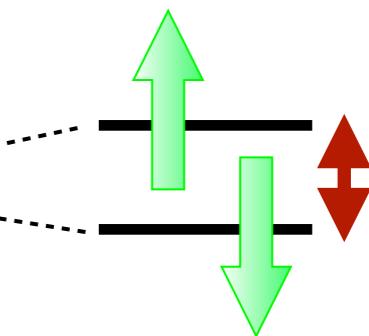
\vec{B} is a vector !



$$m_S = \pm 1$$

$$m_S = 0$$

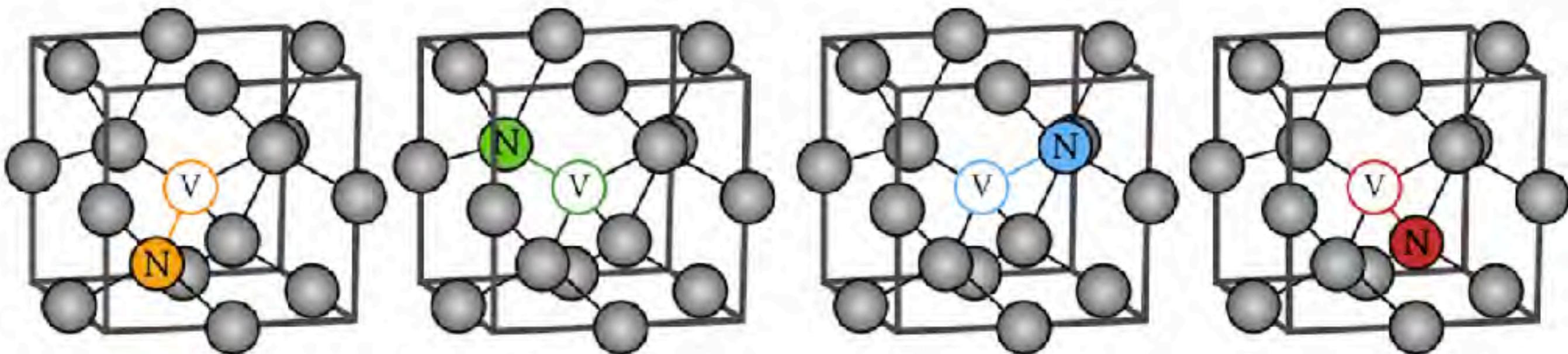
A single NV measures component $\parallel z$ (NV-axis)



Can we measure all components?

Sensing \vec{B}

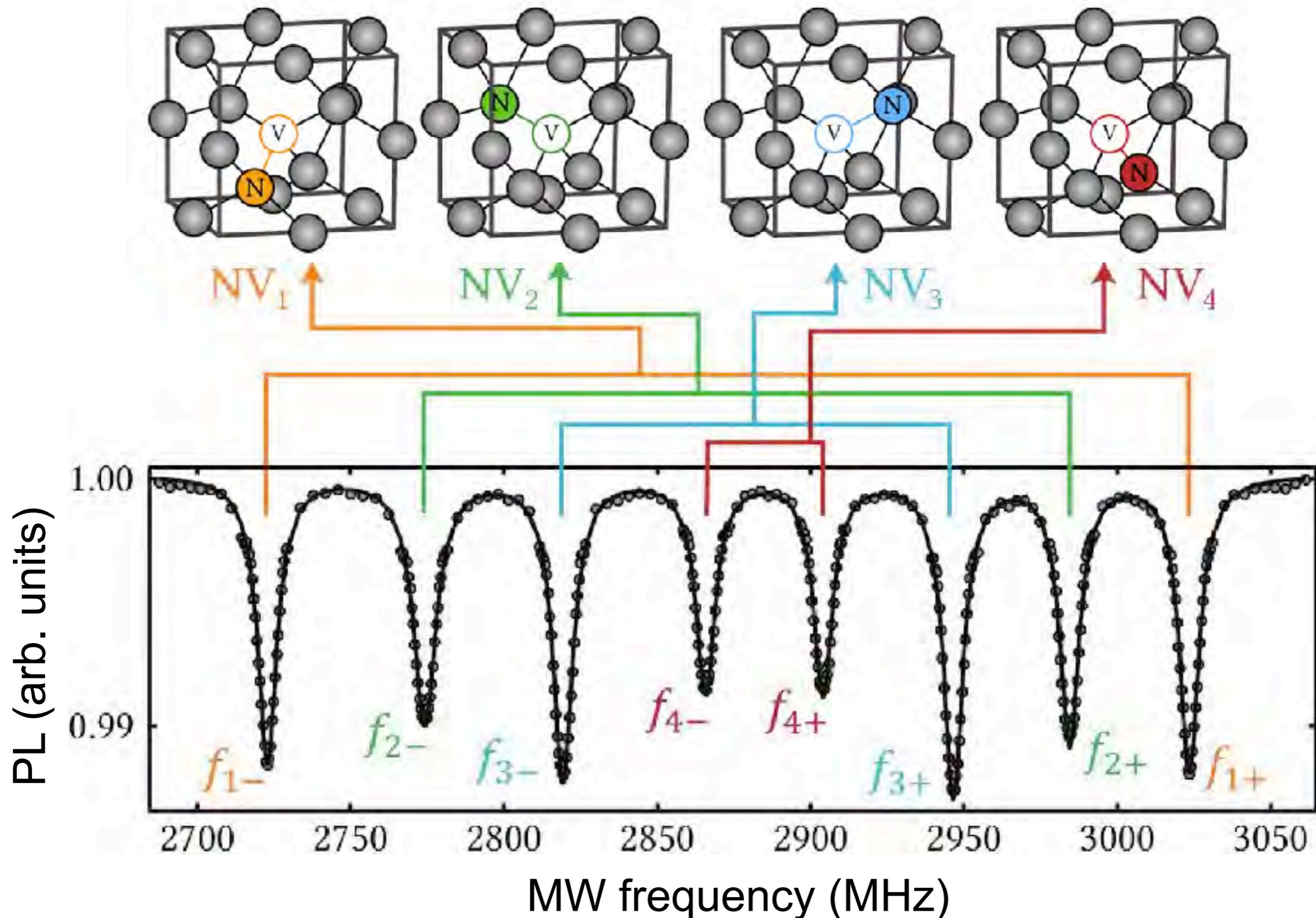
Can we measure all components?



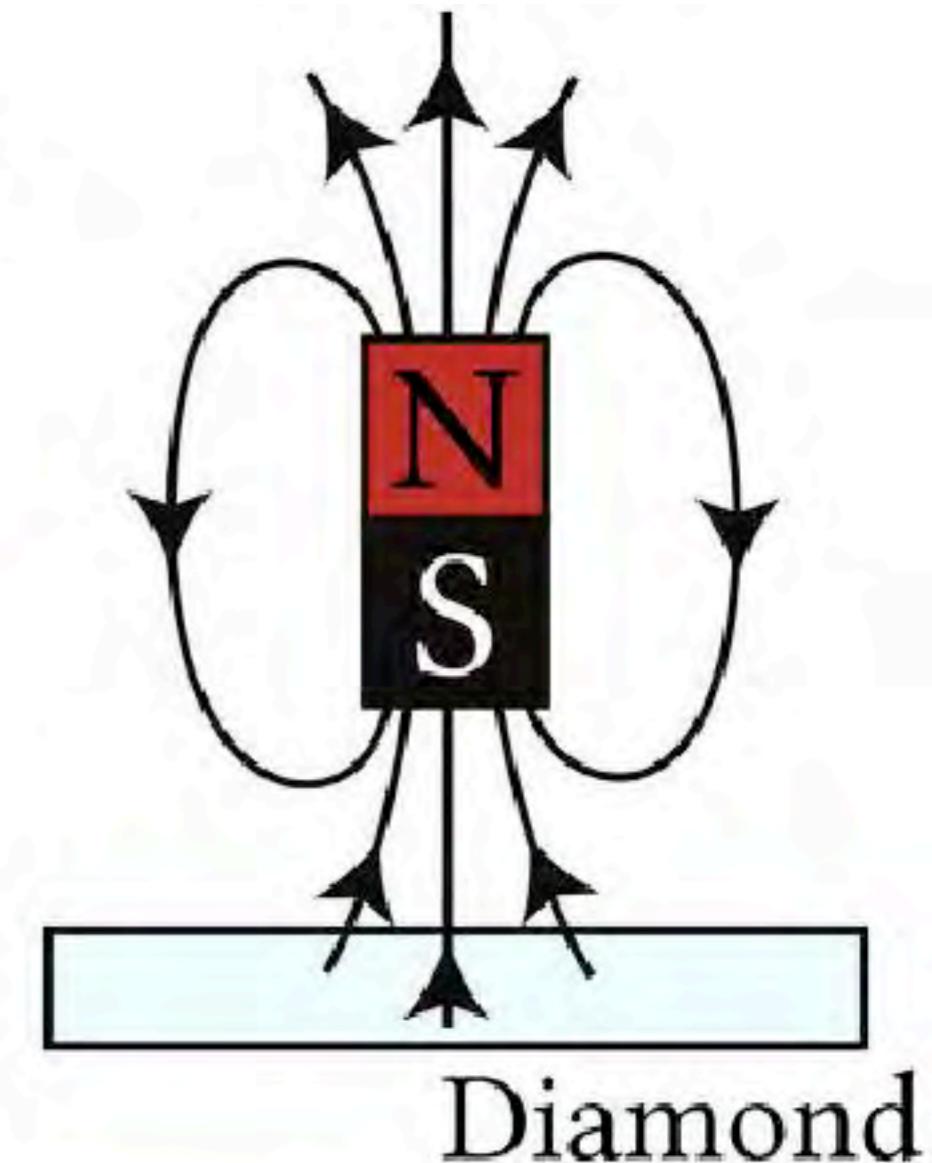
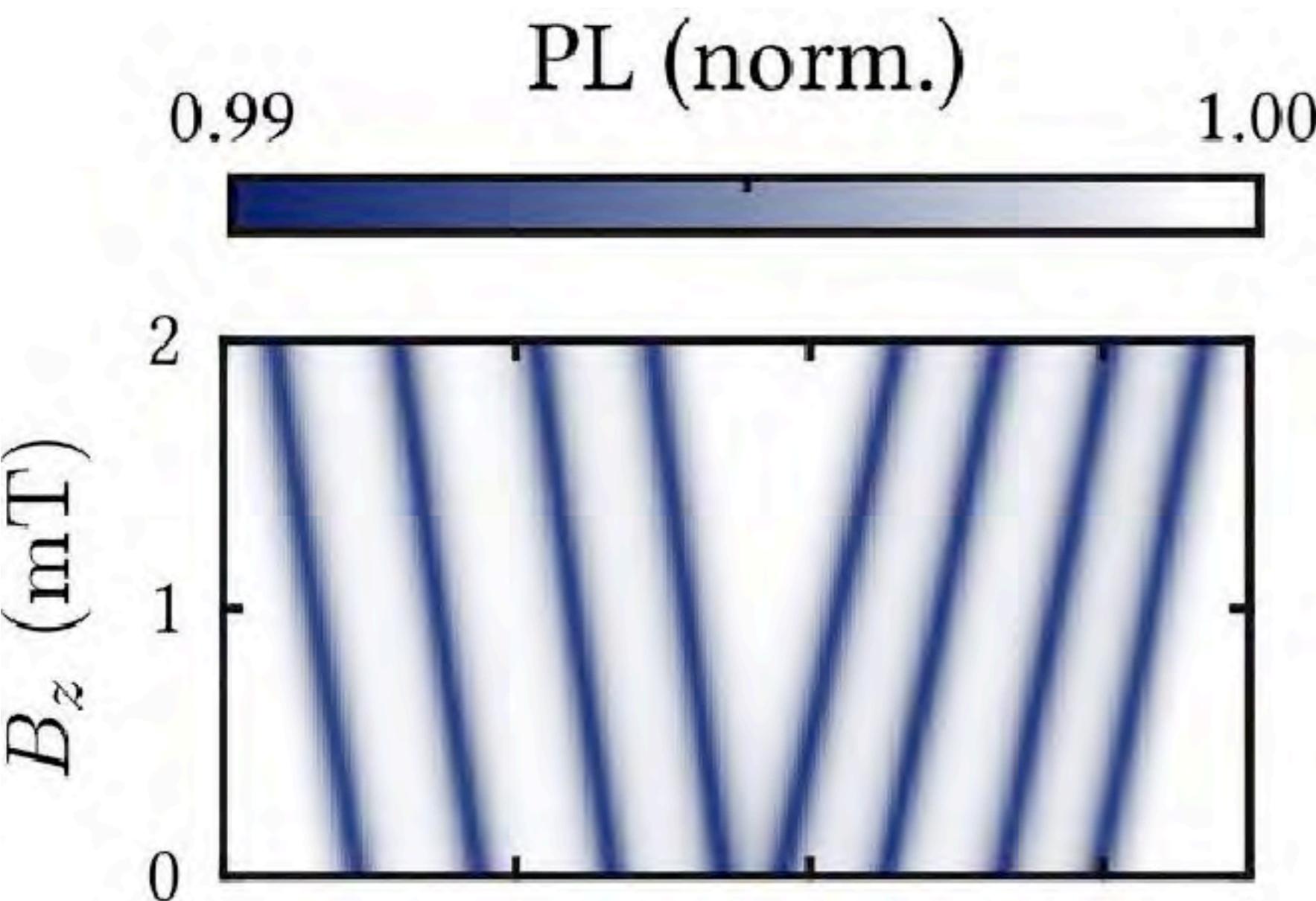
Tetrahedral symmetry around every atom

4 equivalent orientations in an ideal crystal

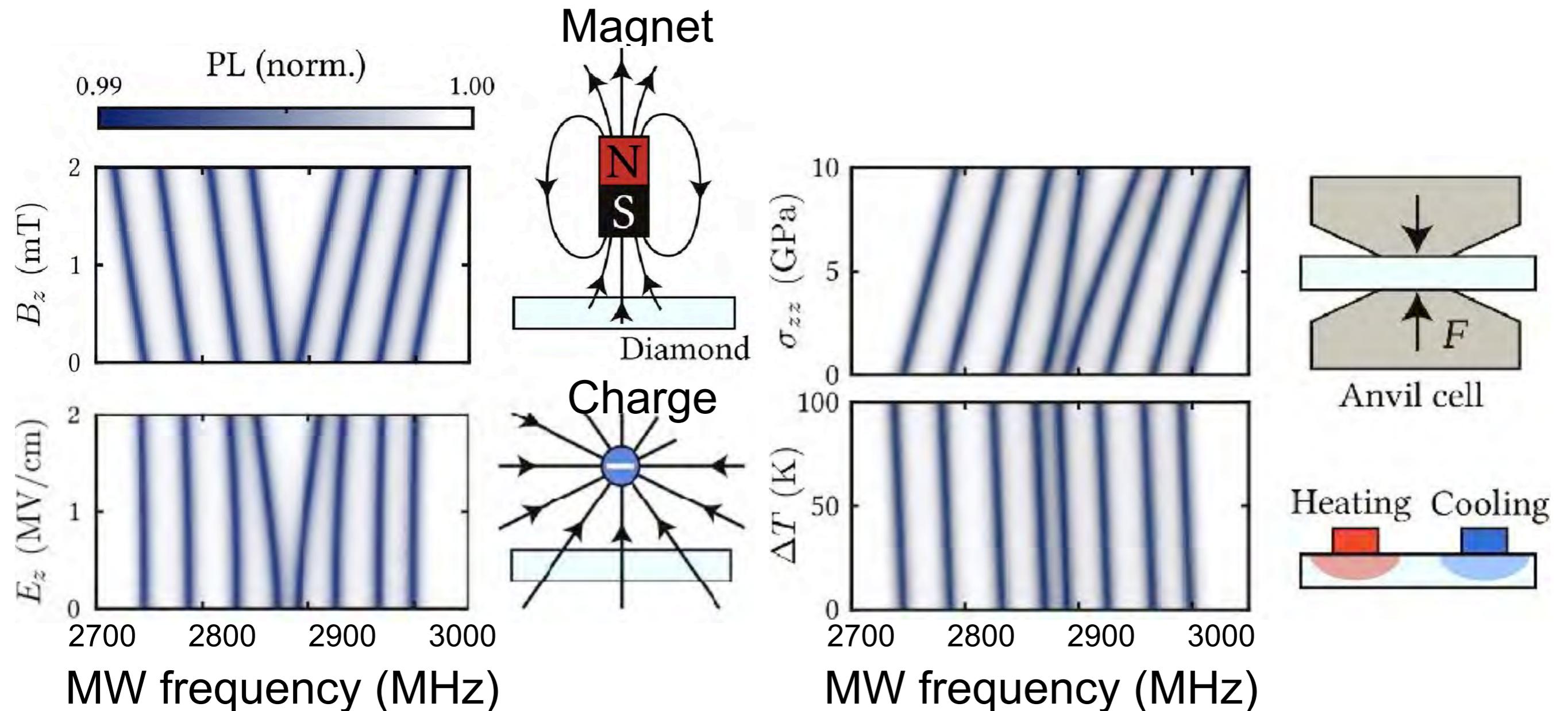
Sensing \vec{B}



Variation with $|B|$



Sensing Modalities



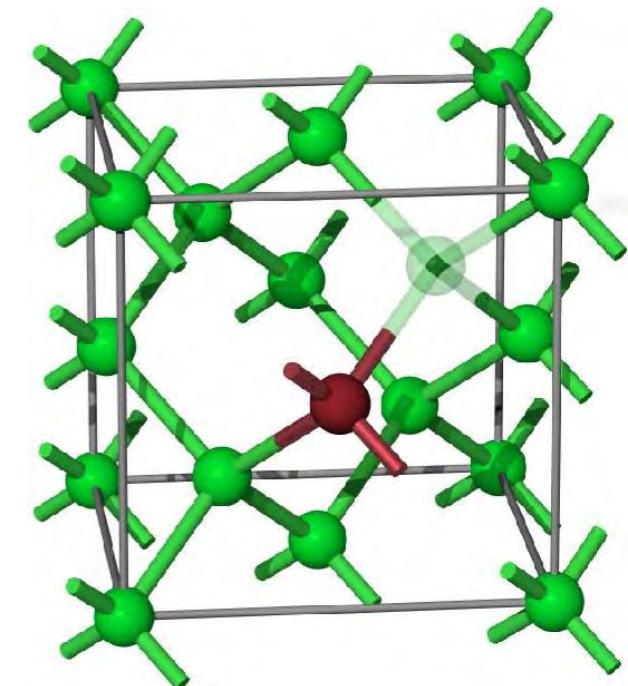
Sensing Magnetic Fields

\vec{B} is a vector !

3 Amplitude components

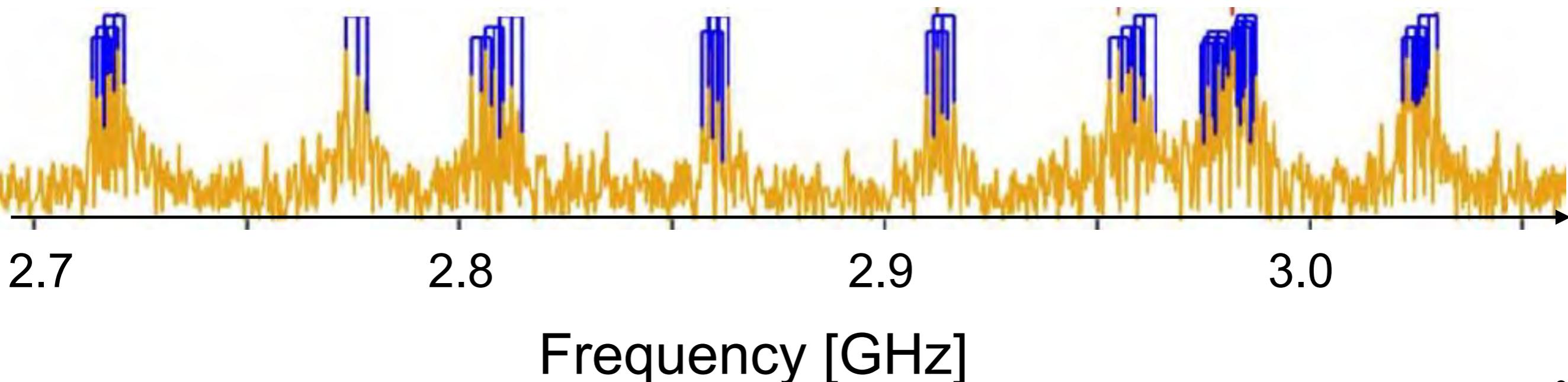
Frequency $\vec{B}(t) = \vec{B}(\omega t + \varphi)$

Phase



Can we measure all these quantities with NVs?

Use multiple NVs in a sample to measure components



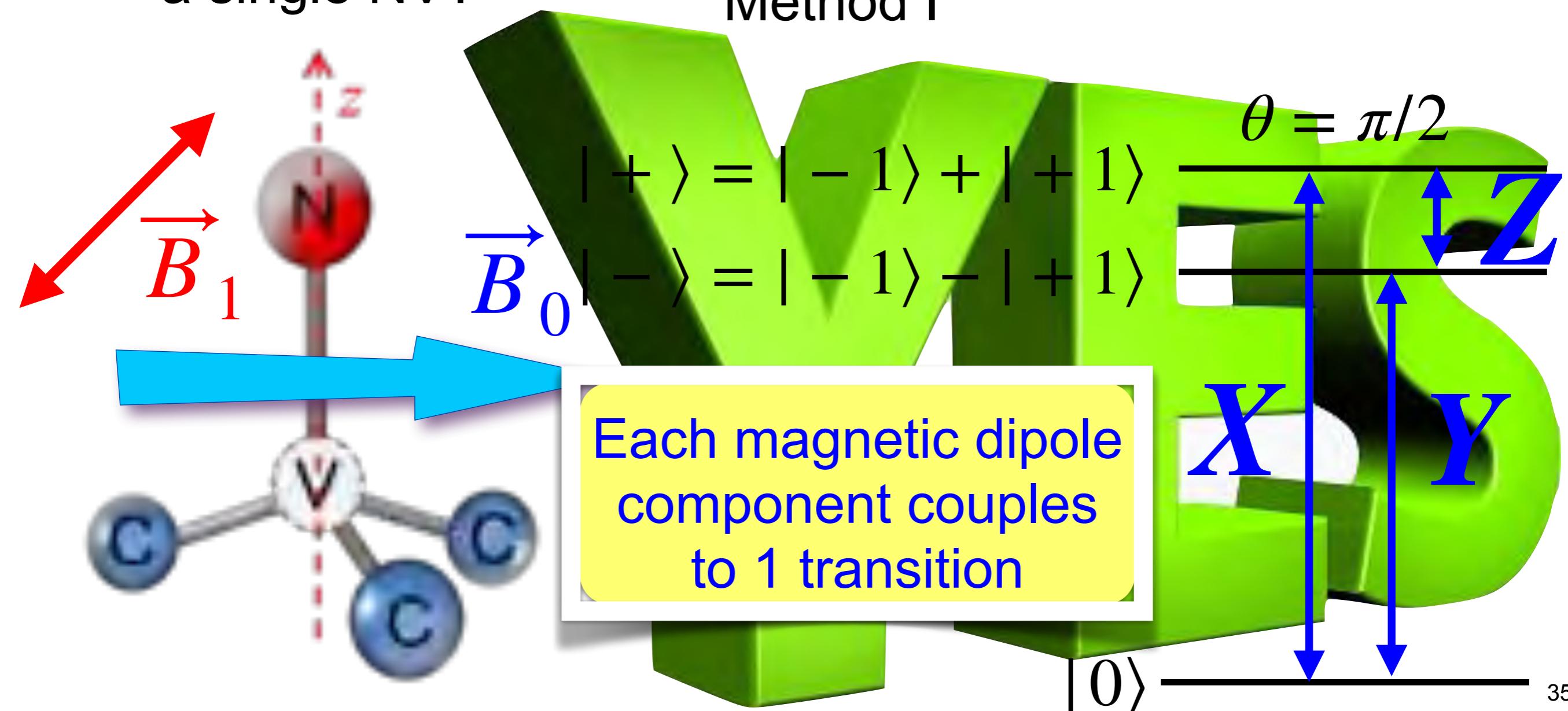
Sensing Magnetic Fields

\vec{B} is a vector !

Can we measure all these quantities with NVs?

Can we measure all these quantities with a single NV?

Method I

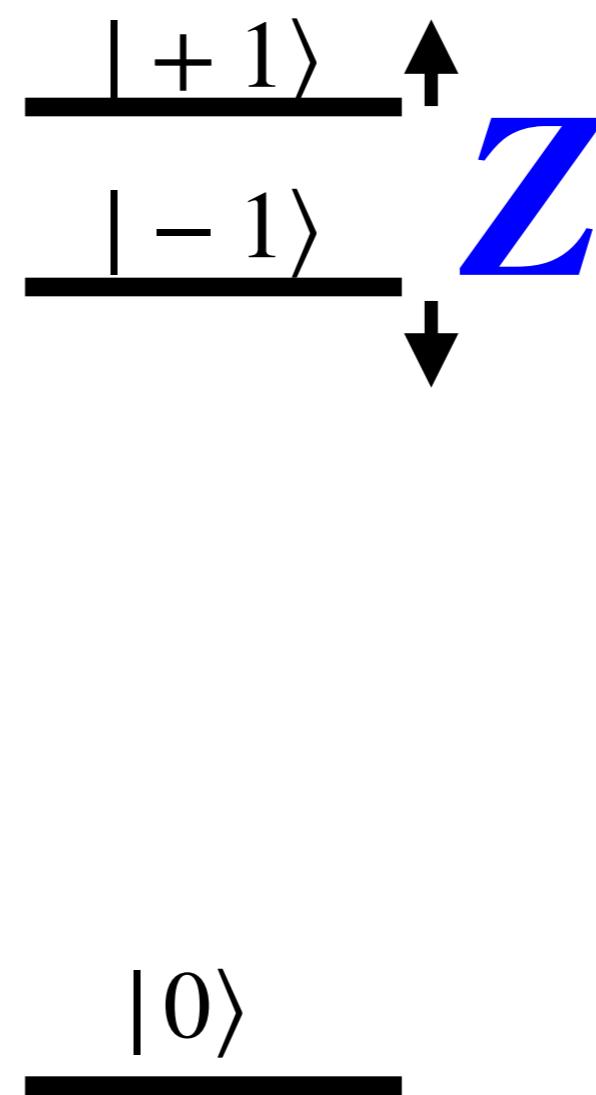
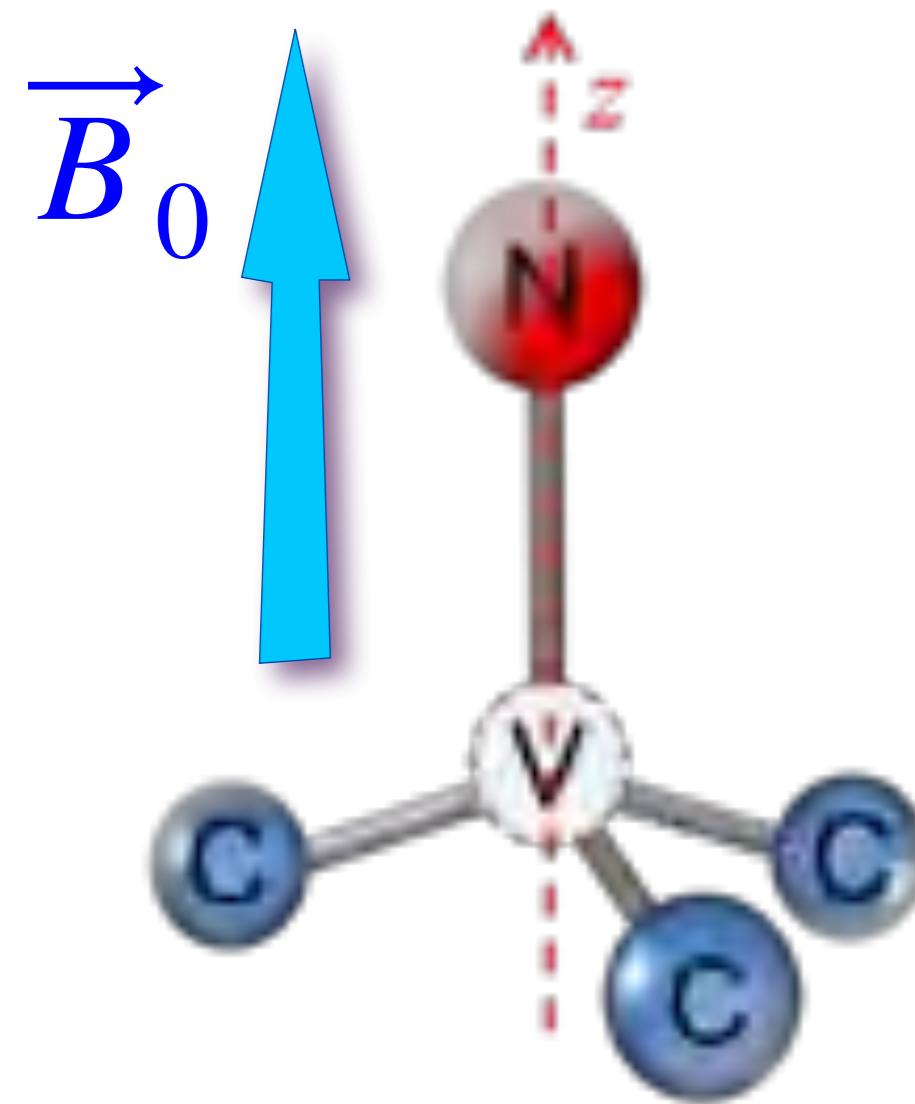


Vector Sensing

\vec{B} is a vector !

Can we measure all these quantities with single NVs?

Method II

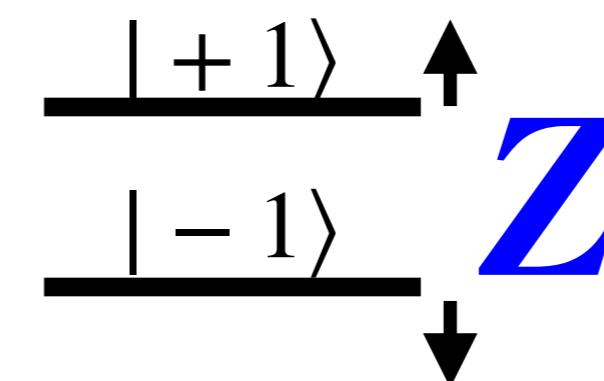
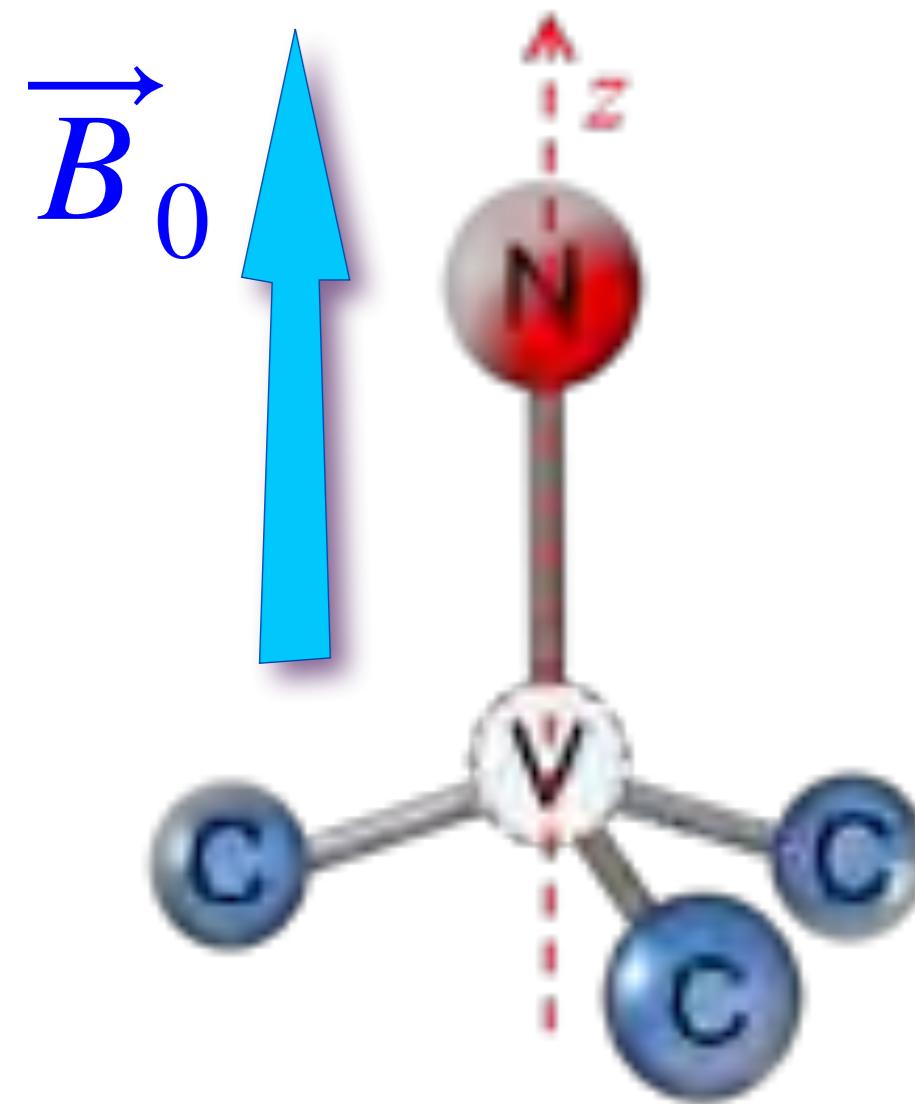


Vector Sensing: AC and DC

\vec{B} is a vector !

Can we measure all these quantities with single NVs?

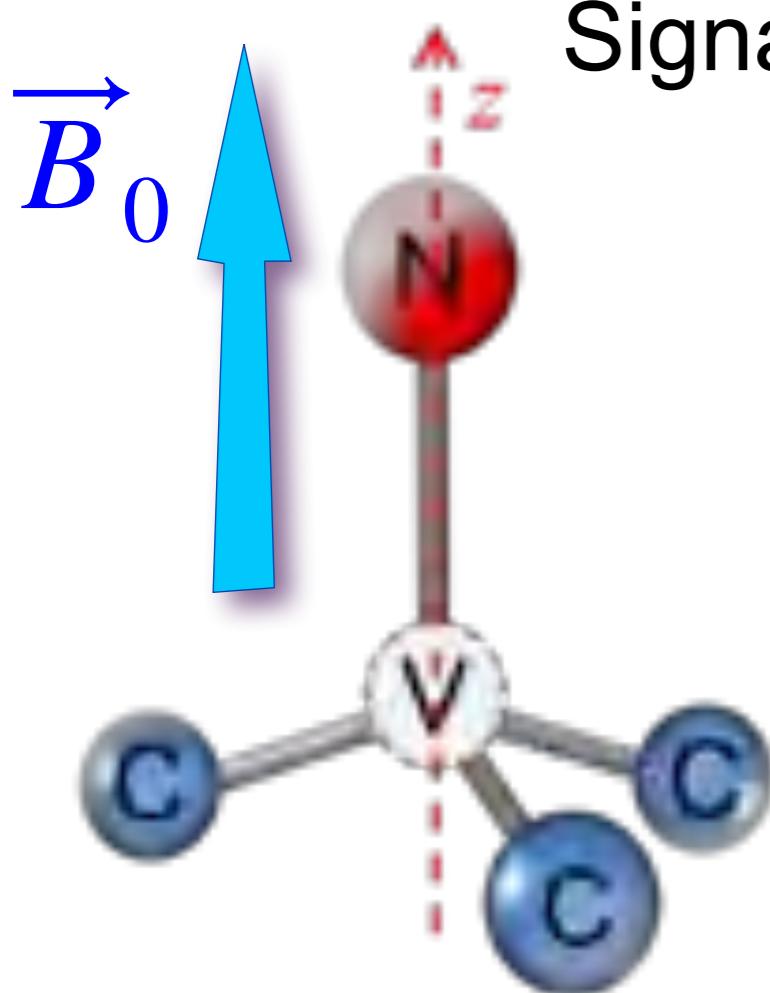
Method II



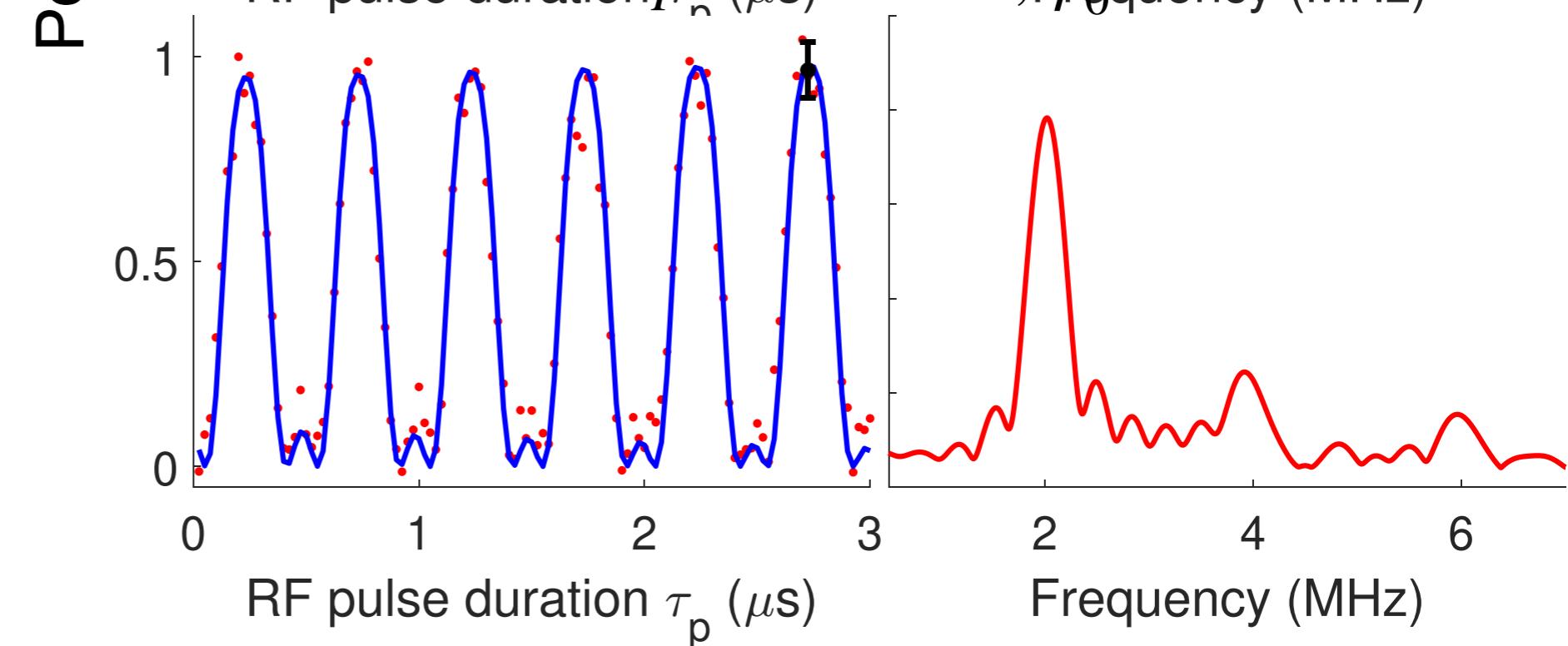
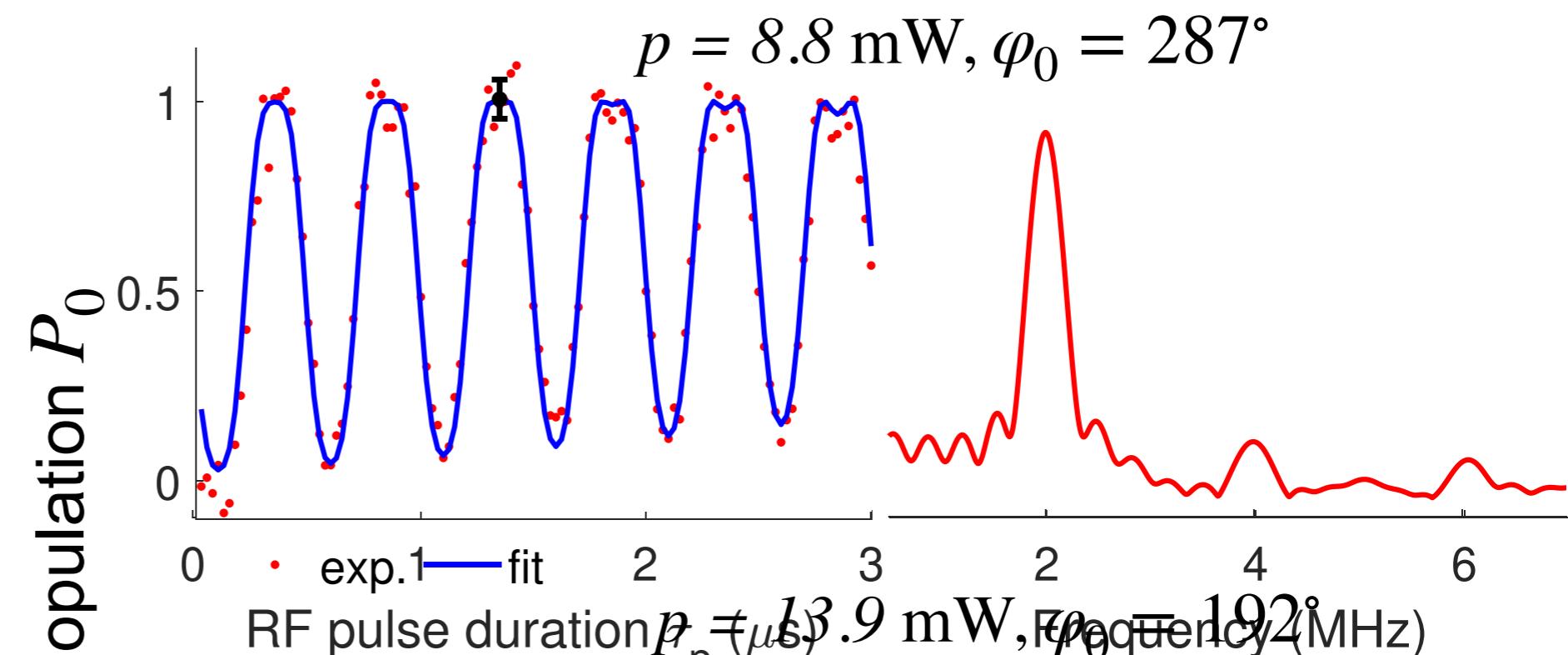
Also for time-dependent signals!

$|0\rangle$

Vector Sensing: AC and DC

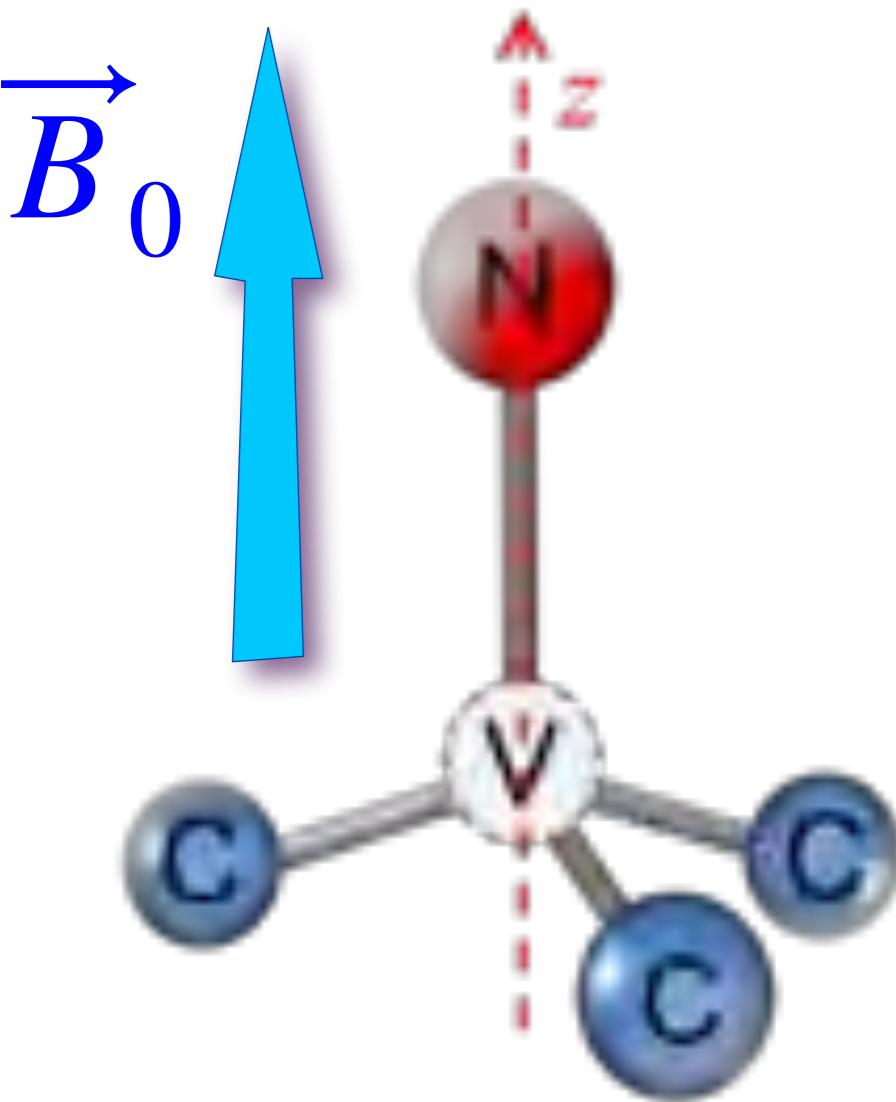


Signal $\propto \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$; $\omega/2\pi = 2$ MHz



Vector Sensing: X, Y

Transverse components?



$|+1\rangle$

$| -1\rangle$

$|0\rangle$

X, Y

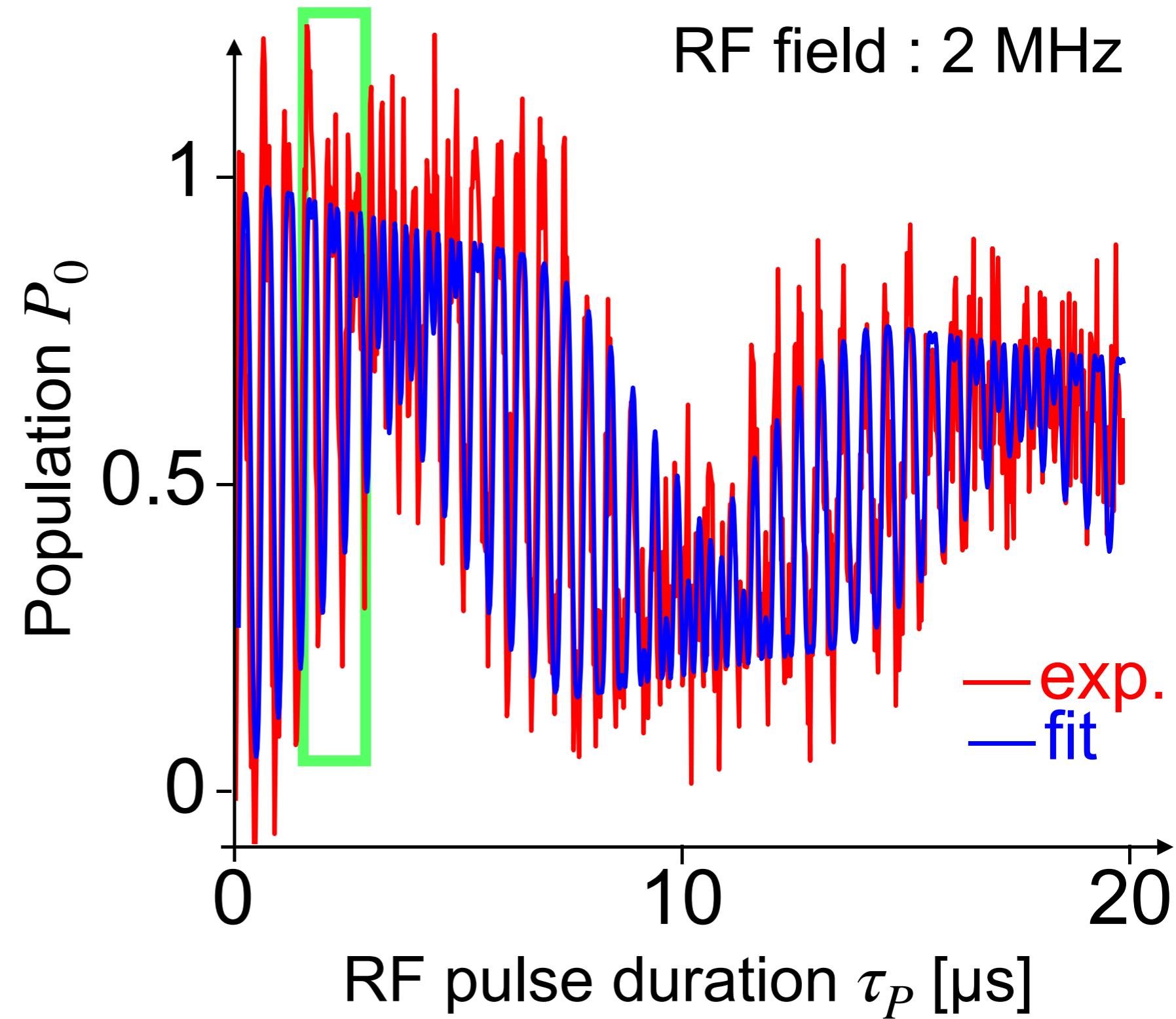
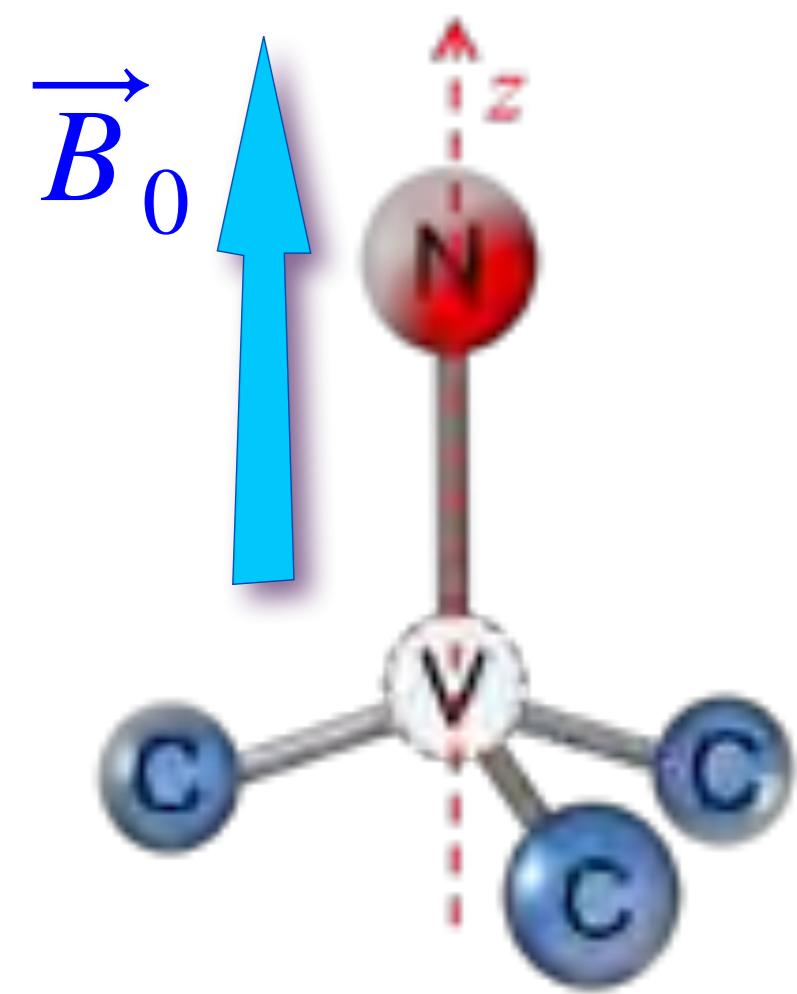
Nonsecular



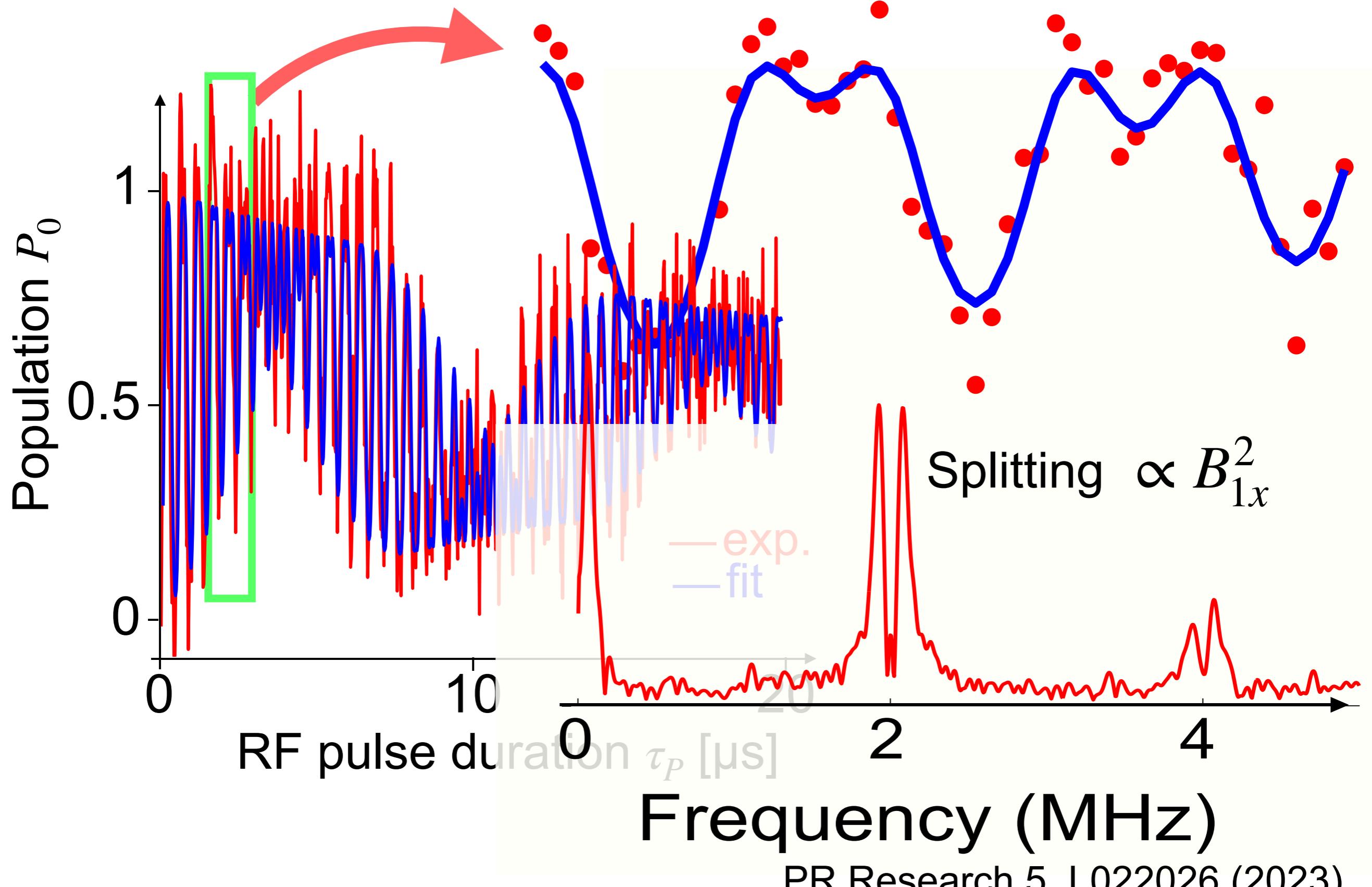
Observable on longer timescales!

~Bloch-Sigert shift with time resolution

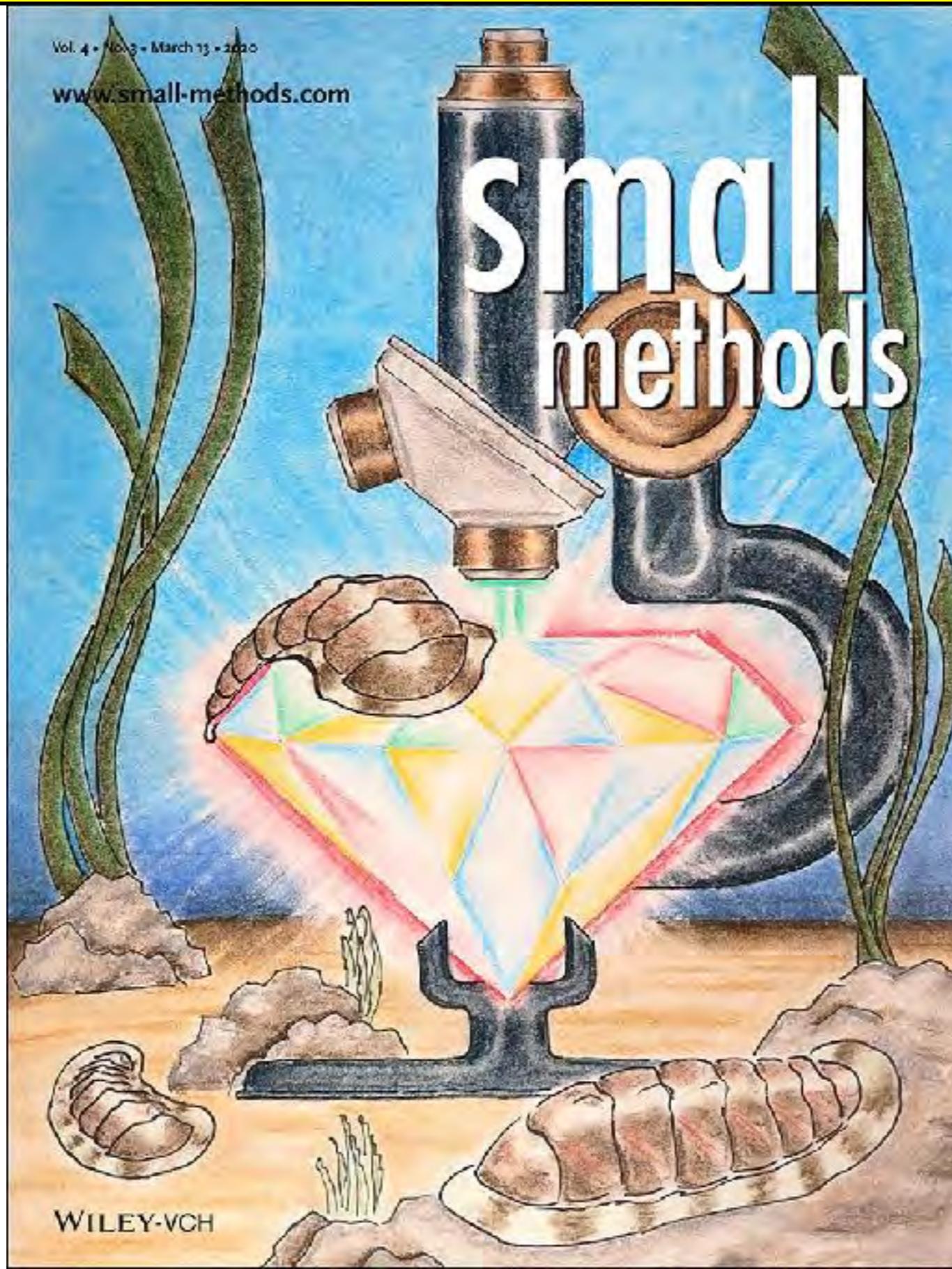
Vector Sensing: X, Y, Z



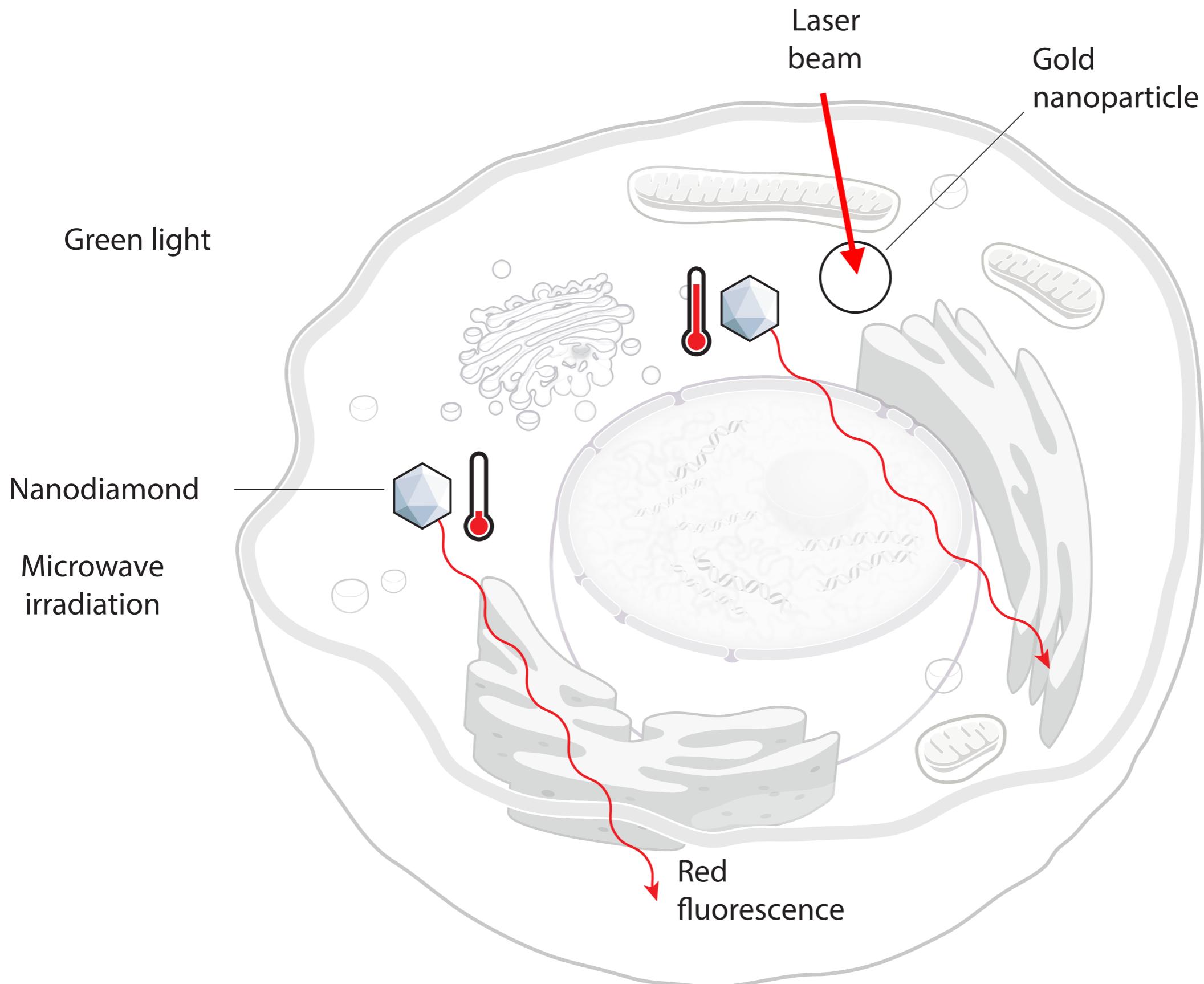
Vector Sensing: AC and DC



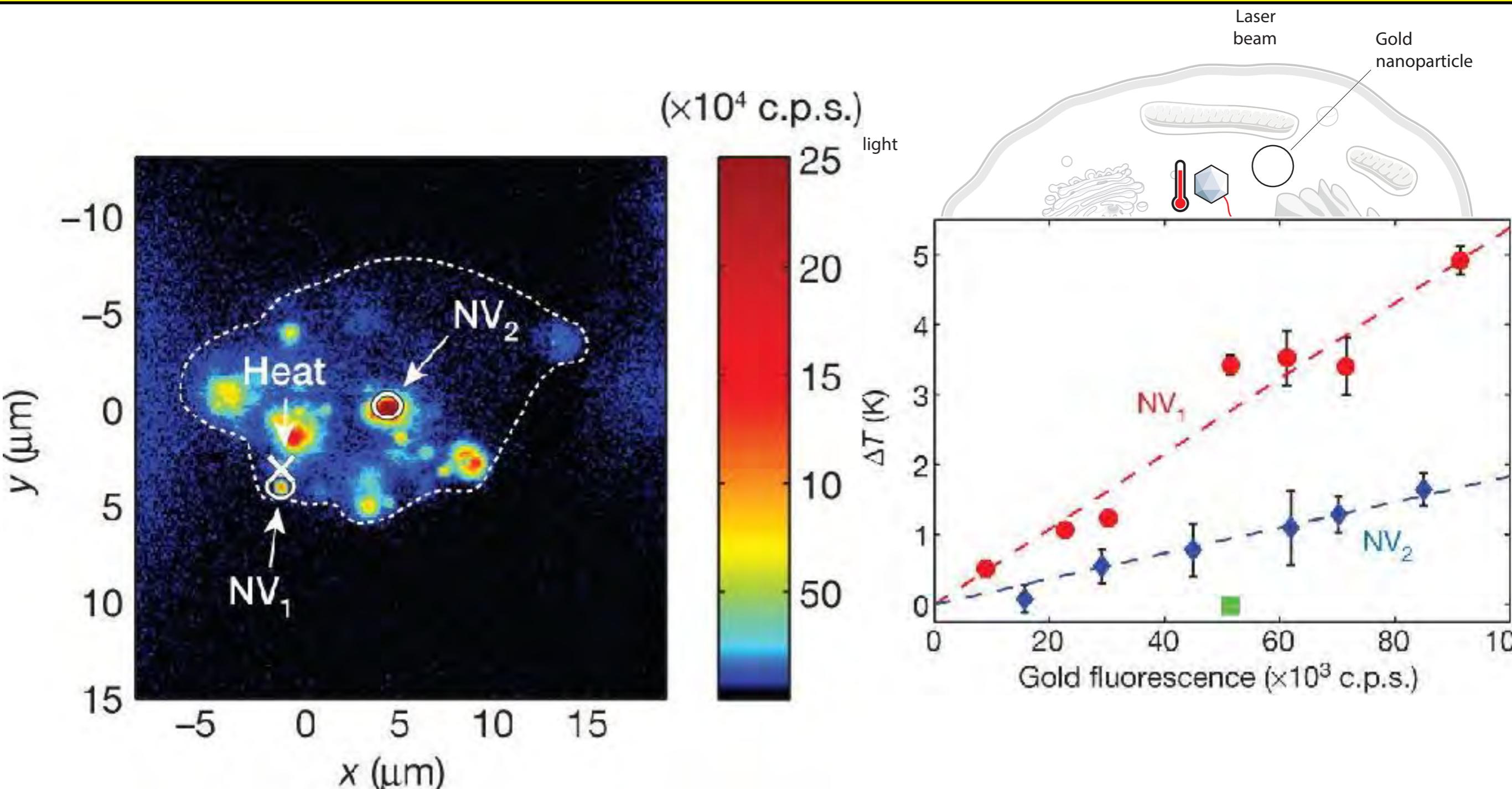
Sensing Biological Systems



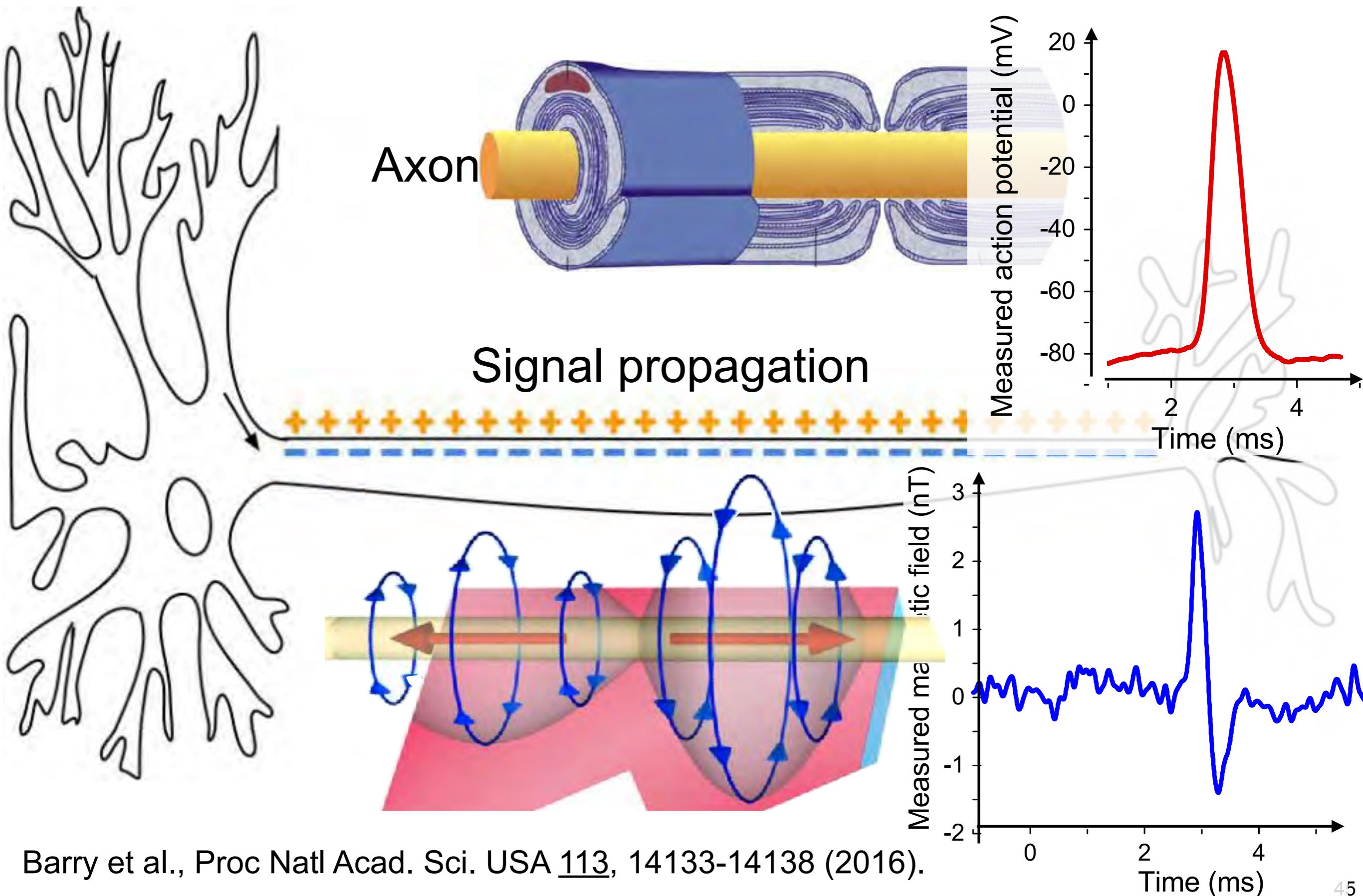
Nanoscale Thermometry



Nanoscale Thermometry



Sensing Biological Systems



Future directions:

- Spatial resolution
- Other samples
- e.g. axons of mammalian neurons

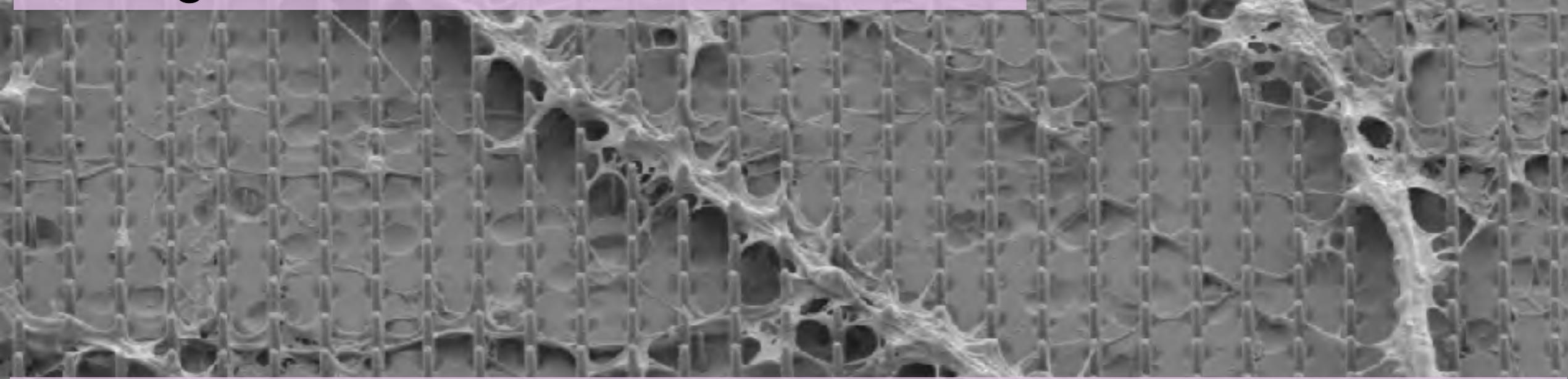


Image courtesy François Treussart

Diamond nanopillars fabrication: X. CHECOURY, T. D. HO
(C2N lab) & L. HANLON (LuMIn lab)

Mouse hippocampal neuron culture (14 days in culture):

B. POTIER & B. GRIMAUD (LuMIn),

SEM: V. COSTACHE (MIMA2 imaging platform, INRAe)

All the labs are located in Paris-Saclay campus.